

OCTOBER

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 39.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1842.

Whole No. 299

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS, TO AND FROM JACKSONVILLE.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Tuesdays 6 P. M.	Mondays 6 A. M.
Thursdays " "	Wednesdays " "
Saturdays " "	Fridays " "

TALLADEGA.	Mondays 6 A. M.
Tuesdays 5 P. M.	Wednesdays " "
Thursdays " "	Fridays " "
Saturdays " "	

HUNTSVILLE.	Mondays 4 A. M.
Sundays 4 P. M.	Fridays " "
Thursdays " "	

M'DONALD.	Mondays 5 A. M.
Sundays 7 P. M.	Fridays " "
Thursdays " "	

CLEVELAND, TENN.	Wednesdays 6 A. M.
Tuesdays 6 P. M.	

Mails closed at 8 P. M., by which time letters intended to go out in the morning should be deposited in the office.
E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

PAPER! PAPER! PAPER!!!

Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

10	Reams fine Vellum Cap.	No. 1.
10	" "	No. 2.
12	" "	No. 3.
10	" "	No. 4.
25	" Letter,	No. 1.
5	" Large wrapping Paper.	
5	" Gross Paste Board.	

The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.
August 17, 1842.

POETRY.

THE FATHER'S FAREWELL.

Take her, she hath learned to love thee—
Take a father's dearest pride;
Fond and faithful may she prove thee—
She is now thy chosen bride.

Take my casket's brightest treasure,
Take the sunshine of my days;
Now thy will must be her pleasure,
Guardian of her future ways.

Thou hast culled the first sweet blossom
Sent to deck my marriage bower—
Place her in thy sheltered bosom,
Cherish well my favorite flower.

that lone dwelling, and its kind inmates were intent on making us comfortable.—Lulled by the cheerful signs and savory odors, we cast ourselves into an arm-chair and dozed, until at length a gentle touch and a musical voice, summoned us to the table. The repast was abundant, excellent, and scrupulously neat—but almost every dish was composed of potatoes dressed in many various ways. There were baked potatoes and fried potatoes—baked and potatoes boiled together—a fine loin of beef was flanked round with potatoes, nicely browned, and swimming in gravy. A hash of wild turkey was garnished with potatoes mixed up with it. A roast fowl was stuffed with potatoes; beside us stood a potato biscuit, as light as sponge; the coffee, which was strong and well flavored, was made of potatoes, and one of the girls drew from a corner cupboard, a rich potato pie.

In about an hour a charming little blue-eyed girl brought us a tumbler of potato beer, that sparkled like champagne, and rather archly intimated that there were some hot potatoes in the ashes, if we felt like eating one. The beer was admirable, and we were told that good whiskey, molasses, and vinegar, were sometimes made of potatoes.

At length we turned in. The little chamber we were shown to, was the perfection of neatness. The floor was sprinkled over with white sand. A small mirror hung on the wall, from which was suspended a sort of napkin, tastily worked all over. Above was a row of bird-cages of every color, and over the window, and pinned along the white curtains of the bed were wreaths of flowers, now dry indeed, but retaining their beautiful tints, and making really a very pretty ornament. An old-fashioned, highly polished waxed set in a corner, and over that a range of shelves stored with quilts, comforts, coverlets of every color, the work of the industrious housewife. The pillow was bordered with fringed net-work, and the sheets as white as the moon in the sky. The bed itself, though soft and comfortable, was made of potato chips. A rich foreign fatigue, our late and hearty supper, or from our imagination being somewhat excited, we rested badly; the nightmare entered over us; we dreamed that we had turned into a big potato, and that some one was digging us up. Perspiring, struggling, we clenched the bed, and finally leaped up, gasping for breath. It was some time before the horrid idea would quit us. In the morning, owing to the drenching of the previous day, we were an invalid, and threatened with fever and sore throat. The kind old lady insisted on our remaining in bed, and she immediately bound a mashed roast potato, just from the ashes, moistened with warm vinegar, to our neck, and gave us a profusely hot tea, made of dried potato vines. These applications acted like a charm, and with the addition of a few simples from the wood, were all the remedial agents ever used by this happy family. They could scarcely form a conception of a physician, such as we have seen him here, riding day and night, keeping half a dozen horses, following the pestilence to enrich science with its spoils, attending the poor from charity, accumulating fortunes from the infirmities of the human family, but not unfrequently losing life in the effort. The mistress of the house had never known a fever, old as she was—her blooming daughters looked incredulous, when we described the ravages of disease in other parts of the State; and certain it is, that none of them had ever before seen one the worse for having rode six hours in wet clothes. When we took leave of our kind friends, it was in vain we offered them compensation.—They welcomed us to every thing, and we set off with our pockets filled with biscuit, jerked venison, and potato chips, a sort of crystallized preserve, steeped in syrup and then dried in the sun.

THE LIONESS.

Lieutenant Carlyle was one of the noblest, best, and most generous youths that ever sought the shores of India. He was exactly sixteen when he sailed from England, leaving behind him many true and sterling friends, that his many virtues and amiable disposition had won for him. He was of a most sanguine temperament, and one of the handsomest lads I ever beheld. From infancy he had been brought up to gather.

Some ten years had elapsed, when an apparent stranger rushed into my room, and grasping me by the hand, began to pour out a thousand kind speeches of recognition. For a few moments, I thought the gentleman had made a mistake, and was about to tell him so, when a peculiar smile for a single instant lighted up his countenance, and I immediately recognized it as that of my excellent friend, Percival Carlyle. Yes—the emaciated, care-worn and haggard being, who now shook me so cordially by the hand was no less than the dear companion of my boyhood. Occasionally, indeed, I could trace the speaking eye, the fine countenance of my early friend. But alas! all signs of health and youth had fled. Ten short years had robbed Carlyle of all his bloom and richness of his wonted high spirits. The fire of his eye, and the joyous tone of his happier days were gone! His good heart, his generous soul alone remained, alone we were saved of the general wreck of his once so buoyant mind and athletic body. At first I thought ill-hearted, the warmth of eastern

climes, or probably dissipation, had caused the havoc I beheld.—Percival, however, soon undeceived me. He saw my distress. He marked my horror, as I tried to recall his once handsome features and reading my thoughts; he at once exclaimed:

"I see you are startled by altered looks. I expected no less; but thought as I had sent you an account of my accident, you would have been better prepared to anticipate the change in my personal appearance."

"Accident! I never heard of any; nor have I received a letter from you these three years."

"Then my epistles have gone astray—that's all. But as they have done so, I will tell you how the affair took place—that is to say, if you should wish to hear it."

I expressed my desire to do so, and he repeated to me the following circumstances, which I give as nearly in his own language as possible:

"I was quartered high up the country—commanding a detachment at least fifty miles from any other European. My only recreation was lion hunting, which I occasionally indulged in, and succeeded in destroying several of these superb animals, which were there so numerous and so bold as to approach our tents and carry off our provisions."

"I was thus amusing myself one morning, well mounted on a fleet Arab, followed by a dozen men on foot, and armed with an merrill rifle, when one of my people suddenly discovered the prints of a lion's paw in the sand over which we were passing, apparently inclining toward a deep jungle some two hundred yards in advance of us. I instantly dismounted to examine the foot-marks, and was carefully tracing them, when a sudden cry of terror made me look up. I beheld immediately in front of me a magnificent lioness, which had suddenly bounded out of the covert. Not a moment was to be lost. I sprang from my horse—my eyes, attracted by the appearance of the lioness, had quitted the rein, and before I could remount, the frightened animal was half way across the open space. My servants had all fled—I was alone. The lioness was hissing her side with her tail, and evidently meditating an attack. After vainly calling upon my servants to return and support me, I leveled my rifle, and just as she sprang toward me, fired. For an instant I was not quite sure whether I had hit her or not. She suddenly halted, threw up her head, and gave a terrific roar. I was now convinced that she was wounded; but alas! seemingly not in any mortal part.—She glared on me. Human nature could endure no more. I threw down my gun, and foolishly overcome by fear, fled. In another second I was conscious of my error. I heard her coming panting along beside me. It was all over with me! I knew my fate was sealed. I threw myself down the lioness actually, in her haste to overtake me, sprang over me. I heard a shot, a piercing cry from the animal told me that she was again hit, but I did not once dare to look up to see how seriously. After about half a minute, I could not resist the temptation, the desire I felt to read my doom. I slightly turned my head, only the least in life, and beheld the lioness licking her paw through which a ball had evidently passed, the blood was also flowing copiously from her jaw, where my discharge had in the first instance taken effect. She was sitting upon her haunches, in evident agony."

"No sooner, however, did she perceive the very slight movement which I had made than she sprang up, and in the next moment I felt her teeth penetrate my back bone, while one of her claws tore my left shoulder bare of flesh. In the next, she lifted me off the ground and carried me forward. This, however, was evidently an effort to her. She wound jaws refused to meet, but still she held me, screaming, struggling, praying for death for death, tightly in her teeth, as she bore me on with the same ease that she would have raised a kitten. I shouted to my servants to fire. It seemed they feared to do so lest they might destroy me instead of the animal. Alas! little did they know my feelings at that moment! Instant death—a release from the excruciating tortures I was then suffering, would have been the greatest favor they could have bestowed on me."

"Thus was I carried for about a hundred yards, when, overcome by pain, the lioness dropped me, and lying down, began to lick. I could feel her rough tongue as it passed along the bitten parts, and tore open the torn marks. I could feel her warm breath as she placed her mouth to my lacerated shoulder. One gripe more—one single wound in my throat to which she was close, and I knew all would be over. I even attempted to turn over to her, to offer it to her jaws. She placed her paw on the bare bone of my shoulder, and rolled me back, adding another, and if possible, a more acute pang to my sufferings. Again she began to suck my blood as I lay groaning beneath her."

"My servants, I suppose, called and alarmed her; for she suddenly once more started up, and making her teeth meet in my left arm, began to drag me away. Great Heavens! I feel even at this moment the same agony I then endured. In recalling the tortures of that instant, I almost fancy I again experience the pain she caused me as she dragged me along evidently bearing me towards her lair to feed her whelps. Suffering as I was, I knew all this; I read my doom and shuddered at it. Twice did the

flesh break away from my arm, and twice did she renew her savage hold on me, and that so powerfully that she succeeded in getting me inside of the jungle. Here she paused, unable to proceed further. Two or three shots were fired at her without success. At length, finding her situation perilous, and her prey like to escape, she retired a few paces, and determining on one effort, raised herself, and opening her huge jaws bounded on me. I felt her teeth, but they closed not. I felt the whole weight of her body, but she stirred not. In the next instant I heard a human voice. I was released of the ponderous load and lifted up. The lioness lay at my feet. She had expired in the very act of destroying me. She had died on me. I fainted. I was taken in a palanquin, in a state of insensibility, nearly three hundred miles, and was treated for two years as an invalid. At last, I was recommended to try the air of my native country. I returned to Europe, and here I am."

Poor fellow! he is now no more. Escaped from the perils of the East, he has found a grave in his native land. Resquiescat in pace.

MR. J. CLEMENS' LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6th, 1842.

To His Excellency Sam Houston:
SIR—I have a painful duty to perform, but it is nevertheless one which cannot be neglected. I should be doing rank injustice to the brave men you have seen proper to denounce and slander in more than one public message to the Senate of your country; were I to permit the injurious imputations contained in those messages, to pass uncorrected and uncontradicted.

It is not true that in coming to this country they violated the conditions expressed in your proclamations. All of them brought at least the quantity of provisions and ammunition required by you, and some of them ten times the amount. But even if it were true, those conditions were waived by receiving and mustering them into the service of the Republic—and from that date you lost all right to complain of any deficiencies that might have existed. It is not true, as you have stated, that the conduct of the volunteers has been marked from the first, by utter disregard of the rules and articles of war. With a few individual exceptions, a more obedient, orderly, well conducted soldiery never were in the employment of any Government, and unless all contemporary testimony is utterly false, the army of 1836, when commanded by your Excellency, at no time paid the same respectful obedience to your orders as these men have done. Yet, for the purpose of excusing your own vacillating and contradictory course, you have not hesitated to pen the vilest calumnies upon the characters and conduct of the gallant men who have left their own firesides to battle for yours—who, without even hope of pay, have endured hardships and undergone privations from which the hardest might well be excused for shrinking. Who have protected your frontier—prevented the incursions of the enemy and given quiet and security to the western border?

To add to the appalling bitterness of your message, dated July 18, 1842, it was written when you were fresh from the perusal of a despatch containing the intelligence that a portion of those "Foreign Volunteers" had only repulsed and driven back a Mexican force of more than three times their number, and saved the western country from the ravages of a remorseless foe.

For these services, your Excellency has offered them a rich return, wanton, unprovoked, unmanly insult, added to gross injury and injustice. They will have reason to remember your gratitude and strong inducements to return a second time if they should again be needed.

But it seems that, in your opinion, they have been "expensive" as well as "useless." Expensive, indeed! In what way? At what time? and for what article, has the Government of Texas expended one dollar for the benefit of the volunteers? You did not furnish them with a tent cloth, a baggage wagon, or a pack horse. You did not supply them with a blanket, a shoe, a frying pan, camp kettle, canteen, tin cup, or any cooking utensil or article of clothing. You did not give them an ounce of bread or a pound of bacon; not a particle of sugar, coffee, beans, rice, or any thing but a few head of cattle. I allude now, particularly, to the second battalion; whether any thing was furnished the first battalion before they effected a junction with the second, I do not know—but I do know they were at one time reduced to such straits, that they were compelled to feed upon the carcass of a dog. With a full knowledge of these facts, you now say we have been "expensive" as well as "useless!" It is well, sir, that you have no character for veracity, to lose, or it would be in imminent danger after such a declaration.

In the last conversation I had with your Excellency, you intimated some doubt of the permanency of this Republic; but supposed history would show, that if man could have saved it, you would have done so. You may deceive yourself in supposing that history will notice you at all; but, if it does, it must carry to posterity the conviction that your acts have deprived your country of its best friends, and left your own citizens in doubt whether they had not better return to the dominion of Mexico than submit to the evils which you brought upon them. It may notice you for another purpose

—to record one of those singular freaks of fortune by which the destinies of a nation have been placed in the hands of an individual too weak himself to direct them to any good end, and too inordinately vain and selfish to permit others to do so.

I am nearly done with your Excellency. You drew me from my home by cries of help, and promises of honorable employment. Personally, you have treated me with marked attention, and within the last three days you were pleased to express for me the kindest feelings. Whether such expressions could be relied on as sincere, I leave to be answered by those who knew you longer than I have; in any event, they are but a poor atonement for the cruel and deliberate insults contained in your late special message to the Senate; and I have not felt that they have imposed upon me any obligations, to remain silent under the charges you have preferred against me as well as my companions in arms.

JEREMIAH CLEMENS.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

We have no means of knowing the author of the following item, but wherever he may have been, he had very correct notions of a most important matter. He gave it as the right way to support a newspaper, and we heartily commend his hints to our numerous readers:

"Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper, whether it is conducted with spirit and interest—if they are negligent in their payment, the price and ambition of the editor is broken down—he works at a thankless and unprofitable task—he becomes discouraged and careless—his pity and interest dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal hearted fellows—always in advance on the subscription list—taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers—now and then speaking a good word for his paper; cheering him in his course by smiles of approbation with such subscribers as these, I would forewear comfort, ease, pleasure—every thing that could possibly step between me and the gratification of every laudable desire on my part; I would know no other pleasure than their satisfaction. How much then can the supporters of a newspaper do, to make it interesting and respectable—indeed without concurring efforts on their part, the publisher of a paper will not, cannot bestow the attention which is necessary to make it what it should be."

A SNAKE STORY.—It is said, of course, that the following story can be well authenticated. It occurred on the farm of Mr. Hayes, a few miles from Lewisburg, Pa., and is related by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"A son of Mr. Hayes, quite a smart boy, was frequently in the practice of craving necessities for bread, at certain hours of the day, and from thence proceeded to a small wood about a quarter of a mile distant from the house; he repeated it so frequently that it aroused the suspicions of the family; the brother, therefore, resolved to watch him, and the following morning, after the boy had taken his usual tour, he repaired to the woods and secreted himself within the enclosure of a large tree, and in a few minutes perceived two large rattlesnakes usher forth from the root of the tree, the boy was seated at; the boy, who, from all appearances, was anxiously awaiting their arrival, fed them with his little mite, frequently chastising them with a small weapon he had with him, and at other times gazing on them with exquisite admiration; the brother's feelings can be better felt than described. When he was going to make a descent on them they retreated in good order from their companion. The family, anxious for the future safety of the boy, resolved to despatch them as soon as possible. On the following morning they repaired to the ground, and with the assistance of the neighbors, destroyed the reptiles. They measured over three feet long."

SLANDER.—It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it—at least none who are engaged in the business pursuits of life. Have you had a bad fellow in your employment, and discharged him—he goes round and slanders you; refuse another some very modest boon which he has asked, he goes round and slanders; let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders. In fine, we would not give a cent for a person who is not slandered; it shows that he is either a milkop or a fool. No—no—earn a bad name by a bad fellow, (and you can easily do so by correct conduct) it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.
Portland, Me. Tribune.

Our City has assumed quite a business appearance for the last ten or twelve days. For the early hour of the season, Cotton is coming in freely, and is, according to quality, commanding from 7 to 9 cents—requiring a fine article to bring the latter. We know not what a day may bring forth, but at present prices the planter has no right to complain.

Boats have been enabled to reach our wharves during the past period of the year, and we have now a good boating river; and if we do not misjudge, our merchants have fair stocks on hand at this time.
Wilmington Times, Sep. 33.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the 2nd Session of the 27th Congress.

ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands, for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the civil department, for the year 1842.
An act for the extension of the loan of 1841 and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto, and for allowing interest on treasury notes due.

An act to authorize an issue of treasury notes.

An act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the 6th census.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1842.

An act making an appropriation for the naval service for the year 1842.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1842.

An act making appropriations for pensions in the year 1842.

An act making an appropriation for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries.

An act making an appropriation for the repair of the custom house in Providence.

An act to amend the act of the 10th of March, 1842, entitled "An act to change the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of Ohio."

An act granting to the county of Johnson in the Territory of Iowa, the right of pre-emption to a tract of land for a seat of justice for said county; and repealing the second section of an act approved the 3d day of March, 1839, entitled "An act making a donation of land to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon."

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to amend the act approved May 13, 1800, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the U. S.'"

An act to authorize the judge of the district court for the eastern districts of Pennsylvania to hold a special session of the said court.

An act to amend the several acts establishing a district court of the United States at Jackson, in the district of West Tennessee.

An act changing the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the districts of East and West Tennessee.

An act to authorize the collector of the district of Fairfield to reside in either of the towns of Fairfield or Bridgeport.

An act to constitute the ports of Stonington, Mystic river, and Pawcatuck river a collection district.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compact with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations."

An act to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District of Columbia.

An act to amend "An act for altering the time of holding the district court of the United States for the western districts of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport," approved May 5, 1840.

An act to change the name of the port of entry on Lake Erie, known as Portland, to that of Sandusky.

An act in relation to the district court for the northern district of N. Y.

An act regulating the services of the several judges in the Territory of Iowa.

An act requiring foreign regulations of commerce to be laid annually before Congress.

An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act to constitute the ports of Stonington, Mystic river, and Pawcatuck river a collection district."

An act to provide for the early disposition of the lands lying in the State of Alabama, acquired from the Cherokee Indians by the treaty of 29th Dec. 1835.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of Maine for the service of her militia.

An act to provide for the allowance of invalid pension to certain Cherokee warriors under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty of 1835.

An act to settle the title of certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.

An act regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, in the colony of French Guiana, and to remit certain duties.

An act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana.

An act to authorize the Governors of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri to cause to be selected the lands therein mentioned.

An act relative to the act entitled, "An act granting lands to certain exiles from Poland, approved 30th June 1834."
An act to amend the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.'"
An act authorizing the construction of a war steamer for harbor defence.
An act regulating the services of the sev-

oral Judges in the Territory of Iowa.

An act to annex a part of the town of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, to the collection district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts.

An act to establish certain post roads. An act to confirm certain entries of lands in the State of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same.

An act to confirm the sale of a certain school section in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Lake county, Illinois, to enter a quarter section of land for a seat of justice in said county.

An act for the benefit of the county of Holt, in Missouri.

An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida.

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States," passed the 19th May 1823.

An act to provide for the permanent employment in the Post Office Department of certain clerks heretofore for several years temporarily employed in that department.

An act to regulate appeals and writs of error from the district court of the U. S. for the northern district of Alabama.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of her militia.

An act authorizing the settlement and payment of certain claims of the State of Alabama.

An act to grant the pre-emption rights to settlers on the "Dubuque claim," so called, in the Territory of Iowa.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army and of the Military Academy for the year 1842.

An act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved 18th Jan. 1837.

An act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, concluded in September 1831.

An act further supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the U. S.," passed the 24th of September, 1789.

An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the navy pension fund.

An act for the relief of certain settlers in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act to amend the acts of July, 1836 and 1837, relating to pensions to certain widows.

An act for the payment of Florida militia called into the service in the years 1839 and 1840.

An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for publishing an account of the discoveries made by the Exploring expedition under the command of Lieutenant Wilkes, of the U. S. navy.

An act to establish a district court of the U. S. in the city of Wheeling in the State of Virginia.

An act to confirm the sale of public lands in certain cases.

An act to regulate the pay of pursers and other officers of the navy.

An act to regulate the value to be affixed to the pound sterling by the Treasury Department.

An act making appropriations for certain fortification of the United States for the year 1842.

An act to provide for purchasing materials, and for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

An act to limit the sale of the public stock to par and to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes in lieu thereof, to a certain amount.

An act to extend the collection district of Wisconsin.

An act to suppress the vending of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

An act to make an appropriation for certain expenses in the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Iowa.

An act making appropriations for certain sites for marine hospitals therein mentioned.

An act making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracoke in N. C.

An act to establish an additional land office in Florida.

An act concerning the payment of Florida militia.

An act to define and establish the fiscal year of the Treasury of the U. S.

An act in relation to lands sold in the Greensburg (late St. Helena) land district, in the State of Louisiana, and authorizing the resurvey of certain lands in said district.

An act to provide for the settlement of certain accounts for support of Government in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase for the U. S. of the right to use Rabbit's anti-attraction metal.

An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

An act to establish and regulate the navy ration.

An act to provide further remedial justice in the courts of the United States.

An act to provide an insane hospital for the District of Columbia.

An act to confirm the sale of public lands

in certain cases.

An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of township 8 north, range 32 west, in the State of Arkansas, to enter a section of land in lieu of the sixteenth section in said township, upon the condition that the same is surrendered to the United States for military purposes.

An act to authorize the States of Indiana and Illinois to select certain quantities of land in lieu of like quantities heretofore granted to the said States, for the construction of the Wabash and Erie, and the Illinois and Michigan canals.

An act to provide for the payment to the State of Louisiana of the balance due said State for expenditures in raising, equipping, and paying off a regiment of volunteer militia mustered into the service of the U. S. and employed in the Florida war in the year 1836.

An act for errating a new land district in the State of Missouri, and for changing the boundaries of the southwestern and western land districts in said State.

An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the adjustment of title to land in the town of Detroit, and Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed April 21, 1836.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, and for other purposes.

An act establishing a court at Charleston in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution to institute proceedings to ascertain the title to Rush Island, ceded in Caddo treaty.

A resolution for the relief Ferdinand Petrich.

A resolution to authorize the Postmaster Gen. to settle the accounts of Patton, Pilsner, & Co.

A resolution to authorize an extension of a contract for carrying the mail.

Joint resolutions authorizing experiments to be made for the purpose of testing Samuel Colt's submarine battery, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution further to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census, and other documents connected with the same, the printing of which has been heretofore directed by law.

Joint resolution to authorize the settlement of the accounts of George Whitman.

Joint resolution to authorize the extension of the contract for carrying the mail on the route between Mobile and New Orleans.

A resolution declaratory of the pension act of July 7, 1832.

Joint resolution on the subject of printing the tables of the sixth census.

Joint resolution to continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

Joint resolution to authorize the commission appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the naval service to appoint a clerk.

Joint resolution for the benefit of George Schnabel and Robert Barber, jr.

SUET IN WHEAT.—An old-fashioned farmer of some experience, far advanced in years, and who dates from "Roxburgh, in Scotland," in a letter to the "Cultivator," says: "It should be borne in mind that suet is a very infectious disease; and wheat seed, even after it is pickled, should not be spread out to dry upon a floor, upon which suet wheat had previously been thrashed. Neither should it be put into suet-tainted sacks; for the purpose of carrying to the field."

He says he has "several times tried the experiment of inoculating seed wheat with suet, after the seed had been pickled, limed and dried for sowing, by taking a sample of it in his hand, and rubbing it with the powder of suet-balls, then sowing it apart from the other. The result was, in every instance, suet in the produce of the inoculated samples, and none in the produce of the bulk from which they were taken. Suet is also sometimes taken to the field in unfertilized dung, made from straw of suet wheat, of the former year's growth."—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Within the period of one hundred hours, observes Galvani's messenger, three of the greatest calamities of this or any other country have occurred, viz: The fire of Hamburg, on the 5th May; the earthquake at St. Domingo, on the 7th, and the fatal accident on the Versailles Railroad, on the 8th May.

CRAZE FOR MONS.—The papers are all talking about the best remedy for a mob. Bonaparte's was the only sure remedy—cold lead and grape shot.—"That's the finish."

Gen. Jackson's remedy is better; "Let the blessings of government, like dews of Heaven, descend upon all alike—the high and low, the rich and poor."

FACTS FOR PRINTERS.—There are in the United States 1,552 Printing Offices—447 binderies, 148 daily papers, 1,141 weekly, 125 semi and tri-weekly papers, 227 periodicals. These offices employ 18,523 men, and the amount of capital invested is \$5,874,815.

FENNY.—Latham, of the Fort Pickering Eagle, assures the Bank of Tennessee that in case they should resume, he "will not make run on them, no, not for a dime." An editor making a run on a Bank! Oh! Sally Hartshorn!!!!—*Dentelmose's Herald.*

We learn that property offered for sale in Entwau, on last Monday for specie, could not be sold. A bid of \$250 was made for a valuable negro boy, but upon reflection was withdrawn.—*Ala. Beacon.*

There is one debt in this happy country that cannot be repudiated. That is the debt of nature.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1842.

Post Office, JACKSONVILLE, ALA., October 5th, 1842.

To the Public.

ON Friday the 7th inst., I intend forwarding my resignation as Post Master at this place. You can therefore adopt a course of action in relation to the appointment of a successor as you may deem conducive to the public weal.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

In publishing the following communication of "Tacitus," we of course would not wish to be understood as adopting his sentiments. We publish it, because we are not of the number who believe that truth can suffer from investigation, and because we also believe that error may be freely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

The object of the author seems to be a review of the speech of the Hon D. H. Lewis, and he differs with him chiefly on the subject of the United States Bank. We agree with the author perfectly, where he says that "the history of that institution is too well known at present, to require that I should say much on that head," and he might have added, that its history could be written and re-written in the tears of the widows and orphans who have been defrauded out of their all by its swindling management. We mention this class particularly not because they have been the only sufferers, but because they have lost more in proportion to number than any other, in consequence of the fact, that the U. States Bank was considered for a long time, the safest place for the investment of the property of the deceased persons. True to that principle of our nature which prompts us to state all that is favorable to our own side of the question, and leave out of view all that is unfavorable, especially when engaged like the author in a bad cause, he takes great pains to parade to view every favorable report by committees &c., and never mentions the time when the investigation into the affairs of this Bank had become a little more close and scrutinizing, that its doors were closed against a committee of investigation sent by Congress, who after lingering about Philadelphia a few days were compelled to return to Washington with their fingers in their mouths. His complaints of the distress which has succeeded a time of bank expansions, and bloated credit system, would sound better, did they not come from a man belonging to a party who are altogether favorable to such a state of things, and who opposed every effort on the part of the general government to remedy it, not even permitting a fair experiment

of the project of an Independent Treasury—a party who are in favor of an unlimited national debt—borrowing with one hand and distributing, or uselessly throwing away with the other. The truth is, the whigs are not opposed to a ruinous state of embarrassment brought about by the system complained of, but only regret that pay day has come; and so determined were they that it never should come, that when every other effort failed, so soon as they obtained the power they passed a general *rub out law*. We think we could furnish "Tacitus," with a more infallible touchstone than his "English whig," his "Irish Catholic" or his "Scotch Jacobite," and to do so we need only point to himself and the Bank whigs of the present day who believe with him. If they are not "beyond the reach of reason and argument," in believing that a U. States Bank is the remedy, and the only remedy, for all existing evils, after witnessing the innumerable disclosures which have been made of its dangerous powers, its unconstitutionality, and all the sickening details of fraud and corruption, down to the time when its chief officers were dragged before the civil tribunals of the country as criminals, then we should say none are.

Least some should be inclined to credit the assertion of "Tacitus," that we were only a happy and prosperous people during the existence of the U. S. Bank, and that while it existed we had no low prices, hard times, or any thing to complain of, we have taken the liberty to annex at the conclusion of his communication some extracts from old papers, to which he and his party can but acknowledge implicit credit is due; showing, that in the palmiest days of the Bank, prices were lower and times harder than for the last few years, or even what we now experience.

For the Republican.
SPEECH OF THE HON. D. H. LEWIS, ON THE TARIFF BILL.

It is not intended to review the whole of this production, but merely to call attention to a few paragraphs in which it is conceived the hon. gentleman has permitted himself to assume premises not warranted by the facts, and as a consequence to draw therefrom erroneous conclusions. In attempting to show this, the writer intends to consider the speech with candor and fairness and treat of it with a due respect to the high source from which it has emanated. After characterizing this bill as the leading mea-

sure of the Whig party he continues: "I look upon it as a return to that disastrous system of measures under which the country is now prostrate and suffering with an intensity and protraction unparalleled in its past history. I hesitate not to say the pecuniary distress inflicted on the country under the joint action of Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and other *whig measures* is infinitely beyond that produced by the last war with Great Britain."

He still continuing, says: "The system commenced with an U. S. Bank then followed the Tariff of 1824 & 1828, then the system of Internal Improvements prosecuted with so much vigor and so much injustice under the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Then an immense surplus revenue which after the payment of the public debt through a union first with the U. S. Bank and afterwards with the State Banks gave an inflation to the paper system unequalled since the days of John Law, and which finally terminated as every such inflation must terminate, in a condition of general indebtedness but little short of universal Bankruptcy of States and individuals also."

In the preceding remarks there is an acknowledgment of what I believe at best there are none found sufficiently hardy to deny, to-wit, that the country is in a state of "unparalleled" prostration and pecuniary embarrassment, and also an acknowledgment that this has been brought about by the mismanagement of some party in the country and by some acts of those who have governed the country. In this I perfectly agree with the gentleman: I agree that this once happy and prosperous people, have been precipitated from a height of the most palmy prosperity to the lowest degree of misery and distress; that a country possessing a currency of universal credit and uniformity of value, has by some means been deprived of that currency and has in lieu thereof become possessed of a depreciated and almost worthless currency, having little credit any where, and uniformity and stability of value nowhere. But that this has been brought about in whole or in part by any measures of the Whigs I do not admit; but on the contrary it has been the result of the measures of that party exclusively with whom the gentleman is *now* acting, and for the ascendancy of which he is laboring with untiring efforts; and this I think is susceptible of proof to the entire satisfaction of all, except such as are beyond the reach of reason or argument, and there are some such to be found in all communities, especially in times of high party excitement. Mr. Hume states that there were three events in the history of England which he considered as touchstones of party men. An English whig who asserted the reality of the popish plot; an Irish Catholic who denied the massacre of 1641, & a Scotch Jacobite who maintained the innocence of Queen Mary. These he considered as men who were beyond the reach of argument, and he who will assert that any measure of the Whigs in this country has produced the derangement in our currency and the consequent distresses of the community, must be considered as equally incorrigible; indeed I had not supposed that any individual who is in the least acquainted with the history of the last twelve years, could have been found sufficiently hardy to hazard such an assertion, it is making that of the maniacs of the madhouse, and by way of burlesque, there is it must be confessed in this speech on ingenious and dextrous grouping together of truth and error, in such manner as no doubt was supposed to be well calculated to mislead; that evils under which the country labors has been brought on by the inflation of the currency through the operation of the government upon the State Banks is true; and if by the system beginning with the United States Bank he means the destruction of that Bank by the vote power of the President and the other measures resorted to by the same individual it is also true; but if he means it began by the creation of that Bank, or by any of its operations it is untrue. The history of that institution is too well known at present to require that I should say much on that head; all know that the first Bank was chartered in 1791 under the administration of Gen. Washington, and continued till 1811, when the first charter expired, and that from that time until 1816 we had no such Bank, and all know that during that interval our currency was deranged as now. In 1816 the late bank was chartered under Mr. Madison and continued till 1836, that in fact 40 years out of a little over fifty-two which we have existed as a government under the present constitution we have had a United States Bank, and if we have prospered and have ever been a free and happy people it was while that institution was existing; this all candid individuals who are acquainted with our history will admit. It will also be admitted that in the year 1829, when the then President of the U. S. gave the first intimation of that hostility to that institution which finally ended in its destruction, no country on earth enjoyed a better currency, and few if any were more unembarrassed, or had less pecuniary distress. And whenever some future Robinson or other impartial historian shall come to write the history of this Republic, its most prosperous days will be found from 1825 to 1836, yet it was in the midst of this prosperity, while the bills of the U. S. Bank were equal to gold or silver in every market in the U. S. while by its salutary restraints upon the State Banks their bills were convertible into specie at the will of the holder wherever payable, that that most extraordinary state paper was issued from the executive department at Washington, wherein is contained this remarkable paragraph: "The charter of the Bank of the U. S. expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot in justice to the parties to the parties interested too soon pre-

sent it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."

Now this which the President affirmed "must be admitted by all" he soon found would be admitted by none at all acquainted with the subject who had any candor and independence. This message was submitted to the committee of ways and means in the House and to the committee of finance in the Senate, both composed of majorities of the friends of the president, both made lengthy and able reports on this subject—the committee in the House say: "In this respect it has been productive of results more salutary than were anticipated by the most sanguine advocates of the policy of establishing the bank, it has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie."

The committee of the Senate use the following language: "The government has for the last ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1830, received \$230,054,855 17. This sum has been collected in every section of this widely extended country. It has been disbursed at other points many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected, and yet it has been so collected and distributed without the loss as far as the committee can learn of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the government. That a currency by which the government has been thus enabled to collect and transfer such an amount of revenue to pay its army and navy and all its expenses and that the national debt is unsafe and unsound cannot readily be believed, for there can be no surer test of its sufficiency than the simple fact that every dollar received in the form of a Bank note in the remotest parts of the interior is without charge converted into silver dollar for dollars at every one of the vast number of places where the service of the government requires its disbursement. If this currency is thus sound for the government it is not less so for the community."

The committee continue: "such a currency is perfect, uniting the convenience of a portable material with the safety of a metallic medium." Further the committee say, "as every State Bank which desires to maintain its character must be ready to make settlements with the Bank of the U. S. as the agent of the government or be immediately discarded, and must therefore keep its notes equal to gold or silver, there can be little danger to the community while the issues of the banks are restrained from running to excess by the salutary control of the U. S. Bank, whose own circulation is extremely moderate compared with the amount of its capital."

Thus it is seen that these committees composed of the President's own friends, a majority in each, so far from agreeing with him assert directly the contrary, and every candid individual will admit the truth of what they affirm. But this did not deter the President, the destruction of the U. S. Bank was resolved on and *perpetrated* *in fact* it must be effected. Accordingly in the messages of 1830 and '31 the subject is again renewed, notwithstanding which however a majority is found in both branches of the National Legislature sufficient to pass the bill for its recharter; but the will of the President, through the exercise of the veto power, defeated it. Not content with this, but to hurry on the destruction of the institution and with it the prosperity of the country, his next attempt was to remove the money of the government from the bank contrary to its charter. In order to effect this with any show of propriety, it was necessary to induce a belief that the money was not safe while it remained there. And the message of 1832 we find him using the following language: "Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe, but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges, impeaching its character and which if true may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository for the money of the people."

The Secretary of State to whom he alludes and who he says had taken measures to judge of the solvency of the bank, was Mr. Louis McLane and the person appointed by him was Mr. Henry Toland a personal and political friend to the President, and under whom he held a responsible office till the end of his administration, a man of fair character and entitled to the fullest confidence of the President. In his report he holds the following language: "I called on the president of said institution who gave prompt directions to the officers to furnish me with any books or documents belonging to the institution which I might consider material to such inspection." After stating the details of the examination he had made he adds, "I consider my report as complying with that part of your letter directing the investigation so as to ascertain the security of the public money and the solvency of the bank, neither of which can in my opinion admit of a doubt." The enquiry recommended to be made was submitted to the committee of ways and means in the house who reported fully and sustained the report of Mr. Toland in the fullest extent, and conclude with the following resolution: "Resolved that the government deposits may, in the opinion of this house be safely continued in the bank of the U. S."

This resolution the house adopted, by a vote of 109 for it and 46 against it. The President being thus foiled in every attempt to have the aid of Congress to countenance his *high handed* measures in regard to the bank, determined to take the business into his own hands and to use only in future such supple-

tools as were prepared to do his bidding. And at this point commences the plan to subjugate State banks for the bank of the U. S. and Amos Kendall the man of all works" was on the 23d of July appointed to negotiate with the State Banks for that purpose. Mr. K. having accepted the appointment, visited most of the principal cities and banks, and amongst other things he came to the following conclusion: "It is the government and not the bank which gives these notes all the general credit and currency they possess and the same credit and currency it can give to the paper of any other institution!! What a capital error! But he continues. "All the real benefits conferred upon the country by a national bank in furnishing domestic exchange and a general currency are likely to be more than equalled by the new course of business already introduced."

The president in his message of 1833 holds the following language: "Since the adjournment of the last Congress the Sec. of the Treasury has directed the money of the U. S. to be deposited in certain State Banks. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject." In 1835 the President says in his message; "the business of exchange both foreign and domestic has been greatly improved by the use of the State Banks." The President thus proclaims to the world the entire success of the grand experiment, and on the 4th of March, 1837, he says: "At the moment when I surrender my last public trust I leave this great people prosperous and happy." And the power passed into the hands of Mr. Van Buren. The morning of his power dawns beautifully, but alas a brief moment soon proves to him that the sun that rises clear may set in clouds. The overthrow of currency, banks, prosperity and all which followed is known to all; it was instantaneous it was violent; things have been getting worse and worse ever since, and the picture given of our present situation in the speech under review is by no means exaggerated. The President's bubble burst and carried dismay and ruin through the country, and this catastrophe was hurried on in total disregard of the opinions of his early friends, as the reports of the committees referred to above prove, the conclusion of one of which reads as follows: "Under the circumstances they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments." This is the advice of the com. of the Senate in 1829, and happy would it have been for this country if it had been followed. But the advice of Van Buren, Benton and other seventh hour friends prevailed, and as if the president was doomed by a fatality under this advice he precipitated the ruin of this country; in proof of this I refer to a resolution of Mr. Benton introduced in April 1835, which proposed to refuse all bank notes in payment for public lands and to require specie. This resolution found so few friends that it was immediately laid on the table; yet to the astonishment of all in less than one week after Congress adjourned in July, '36 that resolution is in effect made the law of the country by a circular from the Sec. of the Treasury, the celebrated specie circular. In every one of these attacks upon the currency the will of the people's representatives had been totally disregarded, & the will of the executive, backed by his cabinet prevailed. Very soon after the destruction of the U. S. Bank had become evident, the same party who completed it began to encourage the creation of State Banks, and to encourage the inflation of the circulation of those banks; let us see what party this was. The Globe, the official organ of the government at the time, on the 21st Dec. 1833 reads in the following

tools as were prepared to do his bidding. And at this point commences the plan to subjugate State banks for the bank of the U. S. and Amos Kendall the man of all works" was on the 23d of July appointed to negotiate with the State Banks for that purpose. Mr. K. having accepted the appointment, visited most of the principal cities and banks, and amongst other things he came to the following conclusion: "It is the government and not the bank which gives these notes all the general credit and currency they possess and the same credit and currency it can give to the paper of any other institution!! What a capital error! But he continues. "All the real benefits conferred upon the country by a national bank in furnishing domestic exchange and a general currency are likely to be more than equalled by the new course of business already introduced."

The president in his message of 1833 holds the following language: "Since the adjournment of the last Congress the Sec. of the Treasury has directed the money of the U. S. to be deposited in certain State Banks. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject." In 1835 the President says in his message; "the business of exchange both foreign and domestic has been greatly improved by the use of the State Banks." The President thus proclaims to the world the entire success of the grand experiment, and on the 4th of March, 1837, he says: "At the moment when I surrender my last public trust I leave this great people prosperous and happy." And the power passed into the hands of Mr. Van Buren. The morning of his power dawns beautifully, but alas a brief moment soon proves to him that the sun that rises clear may set in clouds. The overthrow of currency, banks, prosperity and all which followed is known to all; it was instantaneous it was violent; things have been getting worse and worse ever since, and the picture given of our present situation in the speech under review is by no means exaggerated. The President's bubble burst and carried dismay and ruin through the country, and this catastrophe was hurried on in total disregard of the opinions of his early friends, as the reports of the committees referred to above prove, the conclusion of one of which reads as follows: "Under the circumstances they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments." This is the advice of the com. of the Senate in 1829, and happy would it have been for this country if it had been followed. But the advice of Van Buren, Benton and other seventh hour friends prevailed, and as if the president was doomed by a fatality under this advice he precipitated the ruin of this country; in proof of this I refer to a resolution of Mr. Benton introduced in April 1835, which proposed to refuse all bank notes in payment for public lands and to require specie. This resolution found so few friends that it was immediately laid on the table; yet to the astonishment of all in less than one week after Congress adjourned in July, '36 that resolution is in effect made the law of the country by a circular from the Sec. of the Treasury, the celebrated specie circular. In every one of these attacks upon the currency the will of the people's representatives had been totally disregarded, & the will of the executive, backed by his cabinet prevailed. Very soon after the destruction of the U. S. Bank had become evident, the same party who completed it began to encourage the creation of State Banks, and to encourage the inflation of the circulation of those banks; let us see what party this was. The Globe, the official organ of the government at the time, on the 21st Dec. 1833 reads in the following

tools as were prepared to do his bidding. And at this point commences the plan to subjugate State banks for the bank of the U. S. and Amos Kendall the man of all works" was on the 23d of July appointed to negotiate with the State Banks for that purpose. Mr. K. having accepted the appointment, visited most of the principal cities and banks, and amongst other things he came to the following conclusion: "It is the government and not the bank which gives these notes all the general credit and currency they possess and the same credit and currency it can give to the paper of any other institution!! What a capital error! But he continues. "All the real benefits conferred upon the country by a national bank in furnishing domestic exchange and a general currency are likely to be more than equalled by the new course of business already introduced."

The president in his message of 1833 holds the following language: "Since the adjournment of the last Congress the Sec. of the Treasury has directed the money of the U. S. to be deposited in certain State Banks. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject." In 1835 the President says in his message; "the business of exchange both foreign and domestic has been greatly improved by the use of the State Banks." The President thus proclaims to the world the entire success of the grand experiment, and on the 4th of March, 1837, he says: "At the moment when I surrender my last public trust I leave this great people prosperous and happy." And the power passed into the hands of Mr. Van Buren. The morning of his power dawns beautifully, but alas a brief moment soon proves to him that the sun that rises clear may set in clouds. The overthrow of currency, banks, prosperity and all which followed is known to all; it was instantaneous it was violent; things have been getting worse and worse ever since, and the picture given of our present situation in the speech under review is by no means exaggerated. The President's bubble burst and carried dismay and ruin through the country, and this catastrophe was hurried on in total disregard of the opinions of his early friends, as the reports of the committees referred to above prove, the conclusion of one of which reads as follows: "Under the circumstances they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments." This is the advice of the com. of the Senate in 1829, and happy would it have been for this country if it had been followed. But the advice of Van Buren, Benton and other seventh hour friends prevailed, and as if the president was doomed by a fatality under this advice he precipitated the ruin of this country; in proof of this I refer to a resolution of Mr. Benton introduced in April 1835, which proposed to refuse all bank notes in payment for public lands and to require specie. This resolution found so few friends that it was immediately laid on the table; yet to the astonishment of all in less than one week after Congress adjourned in July, '36 that resolution is in effect made the law of the country by a circular from the Sec. of the Treasury, the celebrated specie circular. In every one of these attacks upon the currency the will of the people's representatives had been totally disregarded, & the will of the executive, backed by his cabinet prevailed. Very soon after the destruction of the U. S. Bank had become evident, the same party who completed it began to encourage the creation of State Banks, and to encourage the inflation of the circulation of those banks; let us see what party this was. The Globe, the official organ of the government at the time, on the 21st Dec. 1833 reads in the following

tools as were prepared to do his bidding. And at this point commences the plan to subjugate State banks for the bank of the U. S. and Amos Kendall the man of all works" was on the 23d of July appointed to negotiate with the State Banks for that purpose. Mr. K. having accepted the appointment, visited most of the principal cities and banks, and amongst other things he came to the following conclusion: "It is the government and not the bank which gives these notes all the general credit and currency they possess and the same credit and currency it can give to the paper of any other institution!! What a capital error! But he continues. "All the real benefits conferred upon the country by a national bank in furnishing domestic exchange and a general currency are likely to be more than equalled by the new course of business already introduced."

The president in his message of 1833 holds the following language: "Since the adjournment of the last Congress the Sec. of the Treasury has directed the money of the U. S. to be deposited in certain State Banks. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject." In 1835 the President says in his message; "the business of exchange both foreign and domestic has been greatly improved by the use of the State Banks." The President thus proclaims to the world the entire success of the grand experiment, and on the 4th of March, 1837, he says: "At the moment when I surrender my last public trust I leave this great people prosperous and happy." And the power passed into the hands of Mr. Van Buren. The morning of his power dawns beautifully, but alas a brief moment soon proves to him that the sun that rises clear may set in clouds. The overthrow of currency, banks, prosperity and all which followed is known to all; it was instantaneous it was violent; things have been getting worse and worse ever since, and the picture given of our present situation in the speech under review is by no means exaggerated. The President's bubble burst and carried dismay and ruin through the country, and this catastrophe was hurried on in total disregard of the opinions of his early friends, as the reports of the committees referred to above prove, the conclusion of one of which reads as follows: "Under the circumstances they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments." This is the advice of the com. of the Senate in 1829, and happy would it have been for this country if it had been followed. But the advice of Van Buren, Benton and other seventh hour friends prevailed, and as if the president was doomed by a fatality under this advice he precipitated the ruin of this country; in proof of this I refer to a resolution of Mr. Benton introduced in April 1835, which proposed to

Augusta, July 7.	
EXCHANGE TABLE—SPECIE BASIS.	
AUGUSTA NOTES.	
Mechanics' Ban,	par
Agency Bank of Brunswick	do
Bank of Augusta,	do
Augusta Insurance & Banking Company,	do
Branch Georgia Rail Road,	do
Branch State of Georgia,	do
SALVANNAH NOTES.	
State Bank,	par
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank,	do
Planters' Bank,	do
Central Railroad Bank,	16 a 20 dis
COUNTRY NOTES.	
State Bank Macon,	par
Other Branches State Bank	do
Commercial Bank Macon	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Milledgeville Bank	do
Georgia Rail Road Bank, Athens	do
City Council of Augusta	do
Luicksersville Bank	do
Branch Mar. and Fire Ins. Bank,	do
St. Mary's Bank	do
Branch Central R. R. Bank, Macon	16 a 29 dis
Phoenix Bank, late Farmers' Bank of	do
Chattahoochee	5 a 10 do
Central Bank,	28 a 30 do
City Council of Columbus, Macon	do
and Milledgeville	50 a 35 do
Exchange Bank of Brunswick	10 a 15 do
Memphis Railroad Ban	broke.
Bank of Darien and Branches,	do
Chattahoochee R. R. & banking co.	do
Western Bank of Georgia	do
Bank of Columbus,	do
Planters & Mechanics Bank Columbus	do
Hawkinsville banks	do
SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.	
Charleston on banks	par
Bank of Hamburg,	do

Country banks	do
ALABAMA NOTES	a 35 dis
CHECKS.	
On New York, sight	1 prem.
Philadelphia	a 1 do
Baltimore	a 1 do
On Charleston	par a 3 do
On Savannah	par a 1 do
Wetumpka Prices Current.	
CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
Cotton,	lb. 5 a
Bagging, Dundee,	yd. 22 a 2
Ky.	.. 30 a 3
Bale rope, northern,	lb. 10 a 1
Ky.	.. 14 a 1
Bacon, Hams	.. 10 a 12
sides	.. 6 a
shoulders	.. 5 a
Butter, Goshen	.. 5 0
country	.. 12 a 1
Coffee, Rio	.. 14 a 1
green Havanna	.. 14 a
Java	.. 16 a
Cheese	.. 00 a
Iron, sheet	.. 12 1 a
hoop	.. 10 1
Plough moulds	.. 10 a
Steel, German	.. 18 1 a
American blist.	.. 14 a
English	.. 13 a
cast	.. a 5
Nails,	.. 8 a
wrought	.. 20 a
Rice	.. a
sugar, loaf	.. 20 a
lump	.. 16 a
N. O.	.. 7 a
Porto Rico	.. 10 a
Spirits, brandy cog.	gal. \$1 50 a 3
Am.	.. 75 a 1
rum, N. E.	.. 50 a
Lafayette	.. 62 1 a

	St. C. Pinx	..	2 00 a
	Jamaica	..	1 50 a
	Gin. Holland	..	2 00 a 2
	American	..	60 a 1
	whiskey rec.	..	50 a
	com.	..	25 a
	brandy, peach	..	75 a 1
	apple	..	50 a
Wines, Madeira		..	2 50 a 4
	Teneriffe	..	1 25 a 1
	Sherry	..	1 75 a 3
	sweet Malaga	..	50 a
	Port	..	2 00 a 3
	Lisbon	..	1 00 a
	Claret	doz.	2 25 a 6
	Champaigne	..	8 00 a 15
	Muscet	..	5 00 a 6
Cordials assorted		..	4 50 a 5
champaigne cider		..	4 50 a 6
Porter, London		..	4 00 a 4
American		..	3 00 a 3
Soap, yellow		lb.	8 a
white		..	12 a
Glass 8 x 10		..	4 00 a 4
10 x 12		..	5 00 a 5
Oils, lamp		gal.	a 2
tallow		..	87 a 1
linseed		..	1 50 a 2
White lead No 1		keg.	4 50
No. 2		..	4 00
Putty		lb.	10 a
Chewing tobacco		..	12 a 1
Spice		..	14 a
Pepper		..	14 a
Saltpeper		..	16 a
Alum		..	8 a
Borax crude		..	25 a
refined		..	45 a
Indigo N. c.		..	75 a
Spanish		..	2 50 a 0
Ginger, ground		..	14 a
rice		..	14 a
Salts, Epsom		..	10 a
Glauber		..	4 a

Saleratus	..	12½ a
Pearl Ash	..	12 a
Chocolate	..	12½
Beeswax	..	18 a
Tallow	..	7 a
Castings	..	7 a
Powder	keg	7 00 a 9
Shot	bag	2 75 a 3
Lead, bar	lb.	10 a
" pig	..	5 a
Spirits turpentine	gal.	1 25 a 1
Northern hay	cwt.	none
Fodder	..	1 00 a 1
Meal	bush,	50 a
Salt	sack.	2 00 a 2

BANKRUPTCY.

R. G. EARLE,

HAS been appointed by the Hon. V. Crawford, Judge of the U. S. Court Northern Dist. Ala. Commissioner for the Northern County, under an act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States."

Those wishing to take advantage of said act, are informed, that he has received *correct and proper forms*, and in addition his business as commissioner, he offers his services to attend to the business of the applicants as Attorney or Solicitor,

June 22, 1842.

R. G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located permanently at JACKSONVILLE Ala. and will practice in the Court the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. C. DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph Talladega. June 22, 1842—1

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1842.

Andrew Jackson was born on the 15th of March, 1767, in South Carolina, of poor Irish parents, who emigrated to America from Ireland, with their two sons, Robert and Hugh, in '63, on account of the oppression of the nobility of Ireland upon its ill-fated poor. Soon after Andrew's birth, his father died, and not but a few years afterwards, his two brothers and mother. Thus was Andrew left a poor orphan boy, to be thrown upon the cold charities of the world, without scarce a friend to protect him, in his forlorn, and cheerless condition. The revolutionary war having taken place about this time, (1781) had extended its ravages into that section of South Carolina, where Jackson then was. Strongly cherishing the instructions inculcated on his youthful mind by his mother, in favor of liberty, in opposition to British tyranny and oppression, and fired with a spirit of patriotism which would have done honor to riper years, he hastened to the American camp, at the age of 14, and actively engaged in the services of his country. Shortly after being taken a prisoner, a circumstance happened, which it may not be uninteresting to notice. He was ordered one day by a British officer, to clean his boots for him. He resolutely refused; and, in consequence, received a blow from his sword, which if he had not parried, would have terminated his existence. Here then, were seen developing a disposition and character, which promised much for his country, and which has been more than realized. It demonstrated, also, to that haughty officer, that there was concealed beneath the humble garb of this poor Irish boy, a nobleness of spirit, which paid no allegiance to British authority and insolence, though clothed with the ensigns of royalty. Shortly after this, he was released, and his services not being then demanded, he repaired to Salisbury, North Carolina, and commenced the study of law, under Spruce McCay Esq., one of the Judges of that State. In 1786, he obtained license to practice

In 1829, he was elected President by a large majority. Thus have we traced, in part, him, who was the poor Irish boy, without a friend or home, through all the most important offices, till he is crowned with the highest honors, which a grateful and free people could bestow. We have seen Jackson bravely fighting the enemies of his country, on the battle-field. We have seen him facing death amidst the clash of arms, and the cannon's roar. We have witnessed the glory and success, which were the fruits of his unflinching zeal and activity, his firmness and decision; we have now to behold him, as a patriot and statesman, guiding the destinies of a nation. On entering upon the duties of the office of chief magistrate, he had to contend with a more deadly foe, than he ever met on the field of battle. The Anaconda's fatal coil around the victim which comes within his grasp, is not more to be avoided, than this enemy with which he had to do. But the same feelings that glowed in his bosom, the same inflexible justice and integrity, which had formerly been a guide to his actions, the same ardent desire, which induced him to take up arms in defence of his country, now impelled him onward; and the same firmness and decision, which marked his course of action, while conducting armies against the enemies of his country, and which availed him then, availed him now, and enabled him to triumph over a more subtle enemy, the Bank of the U. S. Its evils he foresaw. The influences of its power were being seen and felt. Despotism had already unfurled its dark banner, and was about to come out in open defiance of every thing sacred to liberty. To save our country from the impending storm which brooded over it, Jackson put his feet upon this monster, this serpent, saying, henceforth, if it lives "it shall crawl upon its belly, and bite the dust of the earth." During his eight years of office, as President of these United States, he steadily adhered to the letter, and spirit of

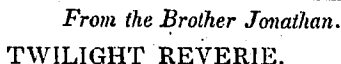
the 15th.

G. S. Curson, Esq., bearer of the despatches from Gen. Waddy Thompson, our minister in Mexico, came passenger in her; also, Mr. Rafel, one of the editors of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, and Mr. Lightoler, of England. They came up in the Governor Yell. Mr. Gorton of Havanna, was left at Tampico, being unable on account of

We infer as much from a very eloquent and earnest apostrophe to the "coons, which we find in the Whig organ in a neighboring city, of a recent date. It speaks of these animals as, "*Sacred emblems of the purity and simplicity of (Whig) principles.*" and invokes blessings on the "varmint" in such impassioned ejaculations as these:

A tariff which prevents the importation of those articles in whole or in part, lessens their means to buy, and in the same degree diminishes the chances of our farmers to sell. Thus excluded from foreign markets by our own legislation, the produce of our farmer remains at home to overstock the domestic market, and the price falls.

The paper alluded to the present position of the prisoner, which, it is said, was more painful than the struggle of death itself. But it is a form which he is obliged to pass through before his case can go before the Court of Errors, to which it is to be carried. He speaks of the Jury that tried him being led astray by "prejudice and error," and to have "trampled" on evidence, law, and the Judge's charge. He expected to get the verdict set aside, and to be tried by an impartial jury. Misfortune, not crime, had placed him in his present position, but he was not one of those calmly to submit to the injustice. The paper requested that the



The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

Whole No. 301

100

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN—SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steam ship British Queen arrived at New York on the 28th ult. She brings Liverpool dates as late as the 10th. We make the following extracts—it being all we find of interest:

Queen Victoria had arrived in Scotland, and was being received in great splendor at her various visits. She goes into the Highlands.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has entirely recovered.

Every thing appears to be quiet in the disturbed districts. At Manchester the weavers are the principal parties now standing out for increase of wages; the other operatives are mostly at work. Two or three small mobs and petty outrages occurred yesterday, and the ring leaders were apprehended. Stockport still continues somewhat excited.

WARSWICK, Aug. 30.—On the 30th August, the town of Warswick was destroyed by fire. 114 houses and twenty of the large establishments reduced to ashes.

It is reported that the king of Hanover died on the 5th September.

There are reports of a widening of the breach between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, in consequence of the refusal of the former to mitigate the tyranny exercised against the Poles.

The price of iron had risen in Staffordshire 10 shillings per ton, and a further rise is expected.

A Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the Princess Clementine, the only unmarried daughter of Louis Philippe, having been sought in marriage by a prince of Saxo-Coburg, asked three months for consideration, at the end of which recently, she returned an answer in the negative.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Dorcas, Captain master arrived here yesterday in ten days from Tampico.

We received no papers, but have been kindly permitted to make extracts from several letters received by our merchants. News had reached Tampico that the Mexicans had captured all crafts belonging to the Yucatanos, thereby destroying all their commerce. It was also announced that Santa Ana had proclaimed Vera Cruz, the seat of government under the new constitution. The Dictator for such he is, had left the capital, and it was not known where he had gone.

Intelligence had also been received that the "Napoleon" was gone to throw dice, a gain for an empire. He will command the expedition against Texas in person, that is, he will be a calm spectator of events from his cabin in the iron steamer Guadalupe, which is to batter down all the towns and forts in Texas. The attack by land and by sea, it is said, will be made simultaneously. Gen. Reis, commanding the land forces, and the Dictator the storming regiments. As soon as the transports on to Yucatan arrive at Vera Cruz, the water power will be turned.

The yellow fever was still prevailing at Tampico, the crew of the Dorcas were all attacked with it during the passage, and a seaman by the name of Thos Butler died on the 1st inst.

The captain and two seamen of the English brig Harriet of Belfast, bound to Liverpool had died and all the crew sick.

An English schooner, name not known, Captain and all hands sick.

Crescent City.

A letter from Mexico says that the Congress has reported two constitutions or forms of Government—both strictly federal. The letter says—"If Santa Ana approves the one adopted, there is an end of him and of war on Texas; if he does not approve, they will be overcome. If Santa Ana retains power, which is rather more than doubtful, there will be a large army—15,000 men at least—sent to Texas this fall. You may rely upon it. The invasion will be both by sea and land."

A Poisonous Spring.—A Mr. Sumrall, writing to Mr. Gwyn, representative in Congress from Mississippi, gives the following account of a poisoning spring in the unsettled part of Arkansas.

"One report that I have heard of said spring is horrible, viz: Some hunters, on arriving thirsty, some of them drank of the water, and were immediately affected. And in a few hours died upon which the rest became alarmed and refrained from drinking; and on examination they found the earth for a mile or two around the spring strewn with the bones of birds, beasts, and some human."

Mr. Rice—"One who knows" assures us that this gentleman will not support Mr. Clay for the next Presidency. The Whigs will shortly resume their attack on the "perjured expunger," as they formerly styled him.—*Lynchburg Republican*.

ALABAMA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION—Agreeably to resolutions adopted at its last annual meeting, the next session will be held with the Baptist Church in this city (Montgomery), commencing on Saturday before the second Sabbath in November.

The members of the Convention may rely upon a cordial reception by the Church in this place; and every attention will be paid to them during their sojourn with us to render them comfortable.

A committee of Reception has been appointed who will attend at the church during his session of the Convention for the purpose of receiving the members and appointing them their respective places during their stay.

R. ANDERSON

PETERS

CANNON JONES

A. B. McWHORTER

Montgomery, Sept. 21, 1842.

AGRICULTURAL STATE SOCIETY—The Alabama State Agricultural Society, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, will hold its first annual meeting on the second Monday (12th day) of December next, at the Capitol in this city. County Societies already organized will send delegates, (number not prescribed by the act of incorporation, nor as yet by the State Society,) and those counties in which no society has been formed would do much for the advancement of the farming interests, by forthwith organizing an association, so as to appoint delegates, and transmitting through them whatever information the state of the present crops may render necessary, and interesting. A little attention to the subject would enable the State Society to collect many useful and curious facts at their meeting, and to spread them extensively before the public. Planters would do well to notice the injury of all kinds to the crops, and to furnish the results of any experiments they may have made in preparation. The objects of this movement, by the Planters of the State, are known to be not only laudable, but calculated to promote public good, as well as that of individuals.

ALABAMA—The papers of this State complain that injustice has been done to the character and conduct of the people, in the remarks which have been made by the press elsewhere upon its banking system. They say that the people of Alabama are not chargeable in the remotest degree, with favoring the dishonest doctrine of repudiation—that they are ready to submit to any degree of taxation necessary to restore the credit of the State, and to meet its engagements—that the late election turned upon the question of taxation, and that the great majority of the successful candidates are pledged to support such a system of taxes as will cover the wants of the State. We rejoice to believe that the Legislature will redeem this pledge. In few of the States does there prevail a higher moral tone than in Alabama.—*Charleston Mercury*.

BEAUTIES OF THE RING—A FOUL MURDER.—

A foul murder was committed in New York on Tuesday, which, for brutality and shocking barbarity, exceeds the most atrocious act of the kind recently recorded. It was the more atrocious from the fact that it was committed in the presence of thousands who stood coolly looking on, enjoying the sport and encouraging it by approbative cries.—That such an act should be committed in the presence of thousands of pleased spectators, in the nineteenth century, shows that we have begun too soon to boast of our civilization—that there still exists a low brutality of feeling in a large portion of the public, which could not be exceeded in the most debased condition of any former age, or among the most abject of its people. The act to which we refer was a prize fight in which one of the parties was killed. It was openly perpetrated, and its intention previously advertised. Hundreds left the city of New York to witness it, and spent the night to the ground. It took place at Hastings in West Chester county, between two individuals named Christopher Lilly and Thomas McCoy, well known boxers in New York, for \$200. The fight was arranged in New York city, and all the bullies, blackguards and gamblers which infest it were in attendance. It occupied two hours and forty-one minutes, and one hundred rounds were fought.—*Phila. Ledger*.

A NEW WAY TO MAKE SUGAR—The experiment of making sugar from cornstalks has been tried with success in both Pennsylvania and Ohio. We have heard of one gentleman who carefully cherished the full growth and development of his stalks for the sake of the sugar they would yield. When the small ears of corn made their appearance, he looped off, so as to leave all the strength of the plant to go into the stalk, which thereby was made to grow to a greater height. Should this source of agricultural wealth yield all that is expected from it, it will be a great gain to the farmers of the West, who will rejoice to find that their superfluous cornstalks can be turned to so good an account. It seems that in many parts of the West they are making molasses also from cornstalks.

Journal of Commerce.

NEWSPAPERS—The Evening Courier well and forcibly observes, in a clever article upon newspapers, that "they are the cheapest form in which intelligence can be conveyed. A moral sentiment or forcible truth may catch the eye of a man who never reads anything but a daily journal, which otherwise would never reach his heart. Newspapers, if conducted with any industry or care, will do more good than evil, to say the least. This point being conceded, one should be in the hands of every person capable of comprehending truth or rejecting falsehood. They may render the home of every man pleasant at evening, and keep him from bad associates, vicious habits, and idle, perhaps, in one night, enough to pay for his evening or morning sheet for a fortnight."

Love for the Poor—Congress have fixed the printed calicoes which are purchased by the rich, thirty per cent, whilst they have fixed the coarse calicoes, which are purchased by the poor, one hundred and twenty per cent.

STATE ELECTIONS—Elections will take place, this fall, in the following States, and at the time opposite to them: Georgia, Ark. and Michigan, Oct. 3; Maryland, 5; Pennsylvania and S. Carolina, 10; New Jersey, 10 & 11; Ohio, 11; Mississippi, Nov. 7 & 8; New York and Delaware, 12; Massachusetts, 14.

Georgia, Arkansas, and New York select members of Congress, in addition to State officers.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1842.

"THE ALABAMA TRIBUNE."

This is the title of a new Democratic paper, just established in the City of Mobile. Its first number presents John C. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency, and indicates ability in its conductors, Messrs. Hallquist & Ballentyne. It is published daily at \$9 per year—tri-weekly at \$4.

The Flag of the Union in noticing our remarks contained in a former number of our paper upon the course of that print, in relation to Mr. Calhoun, uses the following expression:—"We have never raked up Nullification as an objection to Mr. Calhoun. We said that we never would do so." After this wholesale disclaimer of any design to injure Mr. Calhoun, it would be ungenerous in us to insist that the Flag acted with malice aforethought, in holding up John C. Calhoun and Nullification in inseparable connection, time after time, and all the while making a very unnecessary and uncalled for parade of the hateful Nullification. But whilst we may acquit the Flag of any evil intention in his former treatment of Mr. Calhoun, we are still convinced that the effect of that treatment was as injurious as if it had been founded in very bad motives.

It seems we were in error in supposing the Flag to be now edited by a Northern man. We knew the late Northern Editor had ostensibly withdrawn from the paper; but from the Editorials which have recently appeared in it, we inferred they came from the same head and the same heart, which have heretofore supplied its columns. We did not perceive any change in the Editorial tone, and we supposed the published change of Editors was only ostensible.

We did what we believed our duty, in censuring the course of the Flag. We did it as a friend to justice, and as a friend to the harmony of the Democratic party. We regarded the course of the Flag as highly injurious and unjust to one of the greatest men of our country, one who is the decided favorite of the South for the Presidential office. We had no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Calhoun (whether intended or not,) would excite and provoke his friends to resentment and recrimination.

Having done what we considered our duty, we cheerfully lay aside the matters in dispute by way of convincing the Flag and all others, that we had no wish to excite sectional prejudice against it, or to do it any other injury; we here copy its own remarks, and permit it to speak for itself.

"The course pursued towards us by the Jacksonville Republican renders it again necessary that we vindicate ourselves for having said what we have respecting the attempt by the New York Morning Post to incorporate nullification into the creed of the Democratic party, as one of its doctrines. The Republican misunderstands us altogether, and wholly misrepresents us. We have never raked up nullification as an objection to Mr. Calhoun—we said we never would do so. But when we saw the leading prints in his interest endeavoring to press his claims on the grounds that have been, almost with entire unanimity, repudiated and rejected by the republican party; when we saw his nullification urged as one of his recommendations for a nomination, as it was by the paper, we have named, we felt bound by our sense of duty to that party, with which it is our pride to be associated; to enter our dissent from the doctrine, and to warn those who would revive and press it upon the attention of the Democracy of the country that it had been once rejected by them. In doing this we acted from a stern and high sense of duty, yet the Republican charges us with having 'dealt deceitfully and unfaithfully with the people.' We very humbly, and honestly opine that such a charge would have lain with great weight against us, had we silently acquiesced in such a step on the part of any paper claiming to be Democratic. In this view of the case, we think others more reprehensible than ourselves. We have nothing to blame ourselves for; we do not feel that we are treated unjustly by others when they censure us so fully. The New York Morning Post is the offending print. Let it be censured and not us; for we never have sinned in the matter. We had looked to our cotemporaries of the Democratic press for co-operation and aid in what we have done, rather than such misrepresentation and reproach as we have received."

Had the editor of the Republican been as close an observer of what appears in the Flag, as his criticism upon the consistency of our past course would seem to indicate, he would have been spared the necessity of ascribing any political preference, we may entertain to the fact of our being a Northern man. This paper is not now, nor has it been, for several months under the control of any Northern man. Nor only a Southern man, but a native Alabamian is its editor, and the attempt of the Republican to excite sectional prejudice against us, will therefore fail of its intended object, whatever it may have been.

It clearly appears from the last Richmond Enquirer, that Pleasant confessed the crime of the abduction plot from motives that we have already stated. The Richmond Whig fails in its attempt to "whistle

it down the wind" as a hoax. Mr. Ritchie has exposed the plot, in all its imbecility and wickedness; and the facts are in the mouths of the people of the Old Dominion, as involving one of the most desperate & diabolical plots to produce a civil war that was ever devised by man.

The Grand Gulf, (Miss) Bank.—The Sheriff has taken hold of the effects of this institution, and advertised her rail road, with the lumber on the ground, together with a large amount of real estate, to be sold at the court house door in Grand Gulf, on the first Monday in October.

Char. Pat.

WETUMPA, Oct. 11, 1842.

COTTON. Several small lots of Cotton have arrived in our Market, since last week. Prices have fallen since our last quotations and are still on the decline. They now range from 6 1/2 to 8 cents.

SALT RUN DOWN.—The Kentucky Gazette says:—"IMPOSSIBLE." Mr. Clay's friends are making desperate efforts to, save him. With this view some New Yorkers have just sent him thirty barrels of salt. It came too late to do any good; even salt can't save him now, though administered in thirty barrel doses."

Who pays? The tariff puts a duty on salt which must be paid by the farmers, and others who buy, and it is they who pay for this salt to keep Mr. Clay from spoiling Ohio Statesman.

It is estimated by the Tariff printers that the revenue bill will give employment to at least 250,000 persons, and the means of a comfortable livelihood to about 1,000,000. Have these journals estimated, by their political arithmetic, the deficiency in the federal revenue which will give rise to uncompensated taxation, the certain accompaniment of the said revenue bill? We imagine it will be found that the same law which gives employment to these 250,000 persons will be seen in the end to produce a public deficit of \$10,000,000, and while these persons put more in one pocket, in consequence of the law than they take out of the other in the form of additional taxes, the consumers of salt, iron, and coarse cottons and woollens, not only have to pay increased prices but additional taxes to make up the deficiency, without any equivalent offset whatever. Yet this is the act which, in a country boasting of its equal laws, is lauded as of national benefit, raising a fund from one class of citizens and section of country, to furnish employment for another class and section.

Charleston Patriot.

The North Carolina papers contain a detailed account of the dinner to Mr. Calhoun at Shocco Springs. Although but thirty six hours notice was given of the time when the dinner would take place, from 700 to 1,000 persons were present. The meeting was a most successful one of great enthusiasm. Mr. Calhoun's toast was:

"Nathaniel Mocon.—The wise, the virtuous, the patriotic may his name be forever remembered by the friends of constitutional liberty."

Weldon N. Edwards Esq gave, "Our sister State, South Carolina.—Well is she entitled to the gratitude of the whole union for her rich contributions of genius and talent to the councils of the nation."

Gen. Saunders, who it is thought will be the new Senator in Congress from North Carolina, gave:

"The Veto power.—Its firm exercise by the President in restraint of bad laws, and by the people in condemnation of faithless representatives. The first is heard in the capitol—the second sounds the death knell of whiggery at the ballot boxes."

STUDY OF HISTORY.

In the study of history some remarkable eras should be chosen, and imprinted in memory, as land marks in chronology. The intervening events may be placed in their order, and thus save the memory from being burdened. For example:

The creation of the world,	4004
The deluge,	2348
Astronomical observations begun at Babylon;	2234
The Chaldean monarchy founded;	2231
The kingdom of Egypt commences;	2189
Abraham born;	1996
Joseph sold into Egypt;	1792
Sparta built;	1716
Cecrops settles in Attica;	1582
Moses born;	1571
Athens founded;	1556
Tyre built;	1252
The Trojan war begins;	1174
Solomon begins to build the temple;	1012
Lycurgus the Spartan lawgiver born;	926
Rome founded;	753
Death of Isaiah the prophet;	696
Cyrus conquers & exterminates the kingdom of Babylon;	539
Xerxes begins his expedition against Greece;	481
Malachi, the last of the prophets;	430
Socrates, the Grecian philosopher, born;	429
Philip of Macedon defeats the Greeks at Cheronia;	338
Alexander the Great dies;	323
Silver first coined at Rome;	269
Hannibal passes the Alps;	218
Carthage destroyed;	146
Julius Cæsar born;	100
Cæsar killed in the Senate house;	44
Antony and Cleopatra's death;	30
Rome at the meridian of its glory, under Augustus Cæsar;	19
The birth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, four years before the common era, termed Anno Domini.	

If these dates are not numerous enough, a large selection might be made; these, surely, can be perfectly committed to memory. Sacred and profane history are here mingled as they should be; the events recorded in the Bible are too apt to be disconnected

in the mind from all others,—to stand apart as if they belonged to some other world.

ADVERTISING.—If there is any one matter more than another that should convince a man he is not fit for business, it is the possibility of his carelessness in neglecting to advertise. When a man can neglect advertising, let him shut up shop. Men of all trades and professions should take advantage of advertisements to make their merits, or the merits of their wares, known to the public. How much benefit might accrue to themselves and the publishers generally, if the virtues of their medicine, Day & Martin might have lived in penury unknown had they not sung themselves, their praises of their unequalled blacking.

We are inclined to think the science of advertising yet in its infancy; it is true, a few illustrious spirits have illuminated the new papers with a brilliant display of their genius upon this subject. We think the following, which we clip from the St. John (N. B.) Herald, a good illustration of our subject, and well worthy an additional notice and conspicuous insertion.—N. O. Picayune.

Benefit of Advertising.—We understand from a source that may be relied on, that Mr. Robert Sears, has expended, alone, for advertising his "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible," during eighteen months, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The fruits of this heavy outlay, and apparent waste of money, were made manifest during that period of upwards of thirty thousand volumes. Papers to the number of one thousand, throughout the whole U. S. and British Provinces contained the advertisement. Many of them were of the most costly kind. For one page of the mammoth New World, published March, 1841, Mr. S. paid the small sum of One Hundred Dollars for a single insertion. Such a generous patronage of the press is worthy of all imitation; and the persons of all trades would do well to think often of Mr. Sears, follow his example; and thus reap the reward of well directed and judicious advertising.

ANOTHER VETO.—A fond father, the other day, wishing to form an allegiance between his stupid son and a fine young lady of his acquaintance, sent him to her with the following note:

"Dear Madam—allow me to present my Bill for your acceptance."

The lady sent the bill back to his father with the following reply:

"Dear Sir—your Bill is vetoed."

WHAT A BUSTLE.—Nabby, where's the children's bed?

"Ain't it thar, mam?"

"No—nor the bolster neither."

"What?"—O! now think on't mam. I guess Miss Susan put the bolster on for a bustle, and now I think on't again. I reckon Miss Jane wore'd out the bed; too, kase she had on an awful big hump this mornin'.

O these gals, mam—never seed nothin' like 'em."

"Hush! Nabby."—N. O. Pic.

DUEL BETWEEN TWO INDIANS.—The following is from the Red River Republican—"A desperate and bloody duel was fought by two Indians of this parish, a short time since. The particulars of the affair are as follows: A quarrel arose between them that led to a fight in which the Indian called Jack was beaten until he could not stand by the brother who was called John. Two or three days after the fight Jack not being satisfied with his beating, called upon John for another fight, in which Jack was very badly used up and was besides bit in the face. Upon finding himself disfigured, he declared he could not live any longer with honor, and challenged John to mortal combat. It was agreed between them that they should fight with rifles the muzzles within six inches of each other's breasts. John not having a good one, the nephew of Jack lent John his rifle declaring that he did not wish his uncle to have any advantage. Both parties fired at the same moment & immediately fell dead. They were Choctaws, and were very well known to the whites, living in the Alexandria, Pine wood."

CIRCULAR.

THE TALLASSEE HATCHER ASSOCIATION, to the Churches it represents, sends christian salutation: May grace, mercy and peace be multiplied.

DEAR BRETHREN: We close our present session, by calling your attention to the duty, and advantages of reading the word of the Lord habitually.

The Lord's Zion has long been desecrated, mourning, and felt her efforts weakened by the blighting effects of division. When she first appeared under the New Testament dispensation, she was truly, the beauty of the earth. But who is left a beauty on that saw this house in its first glory, and how do you see it now? Is it not a desolation in comparison of its former glory?—1 Tim. 3: 15.

Now, to suggest a remedy, independent of the existence of a common cause. If it be ascribed to the depravity of human nature as a cause, it is but assigning a general cause for a particular effect.—If it be ascribed to imperfection of the intellectual faculties, a reason is given it is true, but will not this way of accounting for the fact, throw some reflections upon the perspicuity of the sacred records? How then will they appear, so clear, that he that runs may read?

Looking over the whole field of what may be called cause, the mind may readily fix on ignorance of the sacred writings as the natural and direct cause. It has been said that the effect to which we allude, was owing to a want of respect for the authority of the holy Oracles; but Dr. Beattie affirms that this itself is the direct effect of ignorance of these oracles. On the whole, we venture the assertion, that ig-

norance of the contents of the Bible, is the prolific cause of that division which has destroyed the peace and happiness of the christian church. This conclusion is perfectly rational. For, as the Bible purports to be the only directory in faith and practice, persons ignorant of its principles and sanctions are not only liable to blunder; but such a result may naturally be expected from poor blinded human nature. Divisions in the church therefore, can only be healed, by bringing the light of truth, without human gloss, to bear upon the questions at issue; and this must be done by the common people; for experience has taught us, that it is the policy of interested leaders to perpetuate the division as long as they can seduce followers in their train.

The Book of God was given to man, that he might learn the way of righteousness, and return home to his offended Father, and obtain favor in his sight. Man is lost and ruined, and but for the information given in the Bible, he would be the feeling sufferer of his own woe, without knowing the cause, and without any light by which he could hope for redemption. Nor could one gleam of hope intrude into the dark empire of death, or one ray of light penetrate the deep recesses of the grave. He would be equally ignorant of God as of his own stand in the scale of being, or what kind of homage would be acceptable to God; his author and rightful sovereign without consulting this Book of God.

For proof of our first argument, we need only inspect facts, but too apparent to every eye. Look only in our own denomination, and compare the picture with that set forth in the 24. chap. of Acts, where they all continued steadfast in the Apostles doctrine and fellowship, and unbreaking of bread, and in prayers;—(to the last of the ch.) and what a wreck does it appear! Here we see Mission and anti-Mission parties flying off in billiant array against each other—all subscribing to the "one Lord, one faith and one baptism," and offering only on the construction given by each to the great commission and the manner of carrying it out. Brethren, we are jealous for the Lord of Hosts. And is it so, that the provisions of the commission, and the command given by the Apostles in their preaching and practice are so ambiguous, that an honest reference would not settle the question at issue? Surely, no one will subscribe the affirmative. Then it must be ignorance or wilful obstinacy which has caused and still supports this difference. Can it be fairly plead, that the commission is fully carried out, as long as a single quarter of the habitable globe remains ignorant of the Saviour, and destitute of the word of life? We think not. Surely then, if the whole earth must hear the Gospel of salvation, and that must be effected through the instrumentality of the Church, and any part of that Church is withholding its agency, it is utterly at fault. It is high time to bring this subject on trial by the light of truth; for if we are called to action upon this subject by the Head of the Church, and do not move forward, we are liable to be denounced as wicked and slothful servants.

Our second argument will appear clear, by a comparison of those nations without the Bible, to those which have it. This comparison will be made, not by nations grossly dark, but by Greece and Rome; those celebrated nations of philosophic light! There we see the bewildered wanderer, after truth, demonstrate the Apostles position: "The world by wisdom knows not God."—as he arranges his thirty thousand senseless deities in the great temple of all the gods, and then falls down and worships them. See also, in the present day, *east India*, as she brings forth the obscene Juggernaut upon his ponderous wheels, while the obsequious worshipper pays his adoration, by prostrating himself under the moving wheels; and thus pacifies his god by the offering up of his life. From these disgusting scenes, turn to the inspection of your own happy country. Here, directed by the Bible, the true worshipper, in a rational and consistent manner, approaches the Father through the Son, and rejoices in prospect of the glory of God. There, men are taught to love their friends and hate their enemies—here, we are taught to love, even our enemies. There, violence and oppression are suffered without rebuke—here, the weak are protected, and the rights of man secured. In a word, there, human nature develops its savage features—here, it is seen approximating in some small degree, to the perfection of character, which exists superlatively in the Great Jehovah himself.

The view we have taken of the subject in the foregoing, not only shows the moral power diffused by the Bible, but it involves both the duty and advantages of a particular and habitual acquaintance with its contents.

But, it remains, that we now afford more direct proof of our subject. That it is our duty to search the Scriptures, we are able to produce testimony of the highest order. See Rom. 1: 2, 16: 25, 26: 19. "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me." For the practice being habitual, see Acts 17: col. 11 v. "These (the Bereans) were more noble than those, in that they searched the scriptures daily."

From the above, it is clearly seen, that it is our duty to read the scriptures, and to read them habitually. The advantages are many, some of which will now be shown, and first, it is important to possess a knowledge of the creation and order of all things. This knowledge is found in the Bible only. 2nd. It is vitally important, to form right views of the great Creator, and Supreme Ruler of all things; and of the relation we sustain to him, and the duties of that relation. No other record or account than that given in the Bible, is able to furnish this important information. In a word, all the knowledge of the antediluvian world is to be obtained from the Bible alone. All sound morality is derived from that source—all the reasons of the Divine Providence, which in-

WE MUST LIVE APART
BY THE HON. MISS NOXON
'Tis past! we've learned to live apart—
And with faint and gradual ray,
All hope hath faded from my heart.
Like sunset on the autumn day,
Forgetful of those hours of pain,
They tell me I shall love again.

Perhaps I may! we laugh at jests
Some buried friend at random made.
Peace seals within our grieving breasts
As sunbeams pierce the forest shade.
We learn to fling all mourning by,
Even that which clothed our memory.

Therefore I do believe, this wo—
Like other things, will fade and pass.
And my crushed heart spring up and blo—
Like flowers among the trodden grass.
But ere I love, it must be long—
The habits of the heart are strong.

Ere my accustomed eye can seek
In some new, unfamiliar face,
The smile that glowed upon thy cheek,
And thine eye a softer grace,
When, in the crowd, I turned to thee,
Proud of thy certain sympathy.

Ere my poor ear, that has been used
To live upon the angelic voice,
Its daily sustenance refused,
And forced to wander for a choice,
Can listen to some other tone,
And deem it welcome as thy own;

Ere the true heart thou couldst deceive,
Can hope and dream, and trust once more,
And from another's lips believe
All that thy lips so falsely swore!
And hear those vows of other years,
Without a burst of bitter tears.

Ere I have half my mind explained
To one who shares my thoughts too late,
With weary tongue and spirit pain'd,
And heart that still feels desolate—
Have travelled through those bygone days,
Which made life barren to my gaze.

What years must pass! in this world's strife
How smiling was my portion then!
The fainting energies of life
Will scarcely serve to love again.
Love, to the pale, uncertain flame,
The fervent god denies his name.

Not let no wronged heart look to mine,
Such fate the wanderer hath in store;
Who worships at a ruined shrine,
Where altar-fires can burn no more;
Vain is the license—vain the prayer—
No deity is lingering there!

O never more shall trust return—
Trust by which love alone can live,
Even while I woo, my heart shall yearn
For answers thou wert wont to give,
And my faint sighs shall echoe by
Of those I breathed long since to thee!

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26.
Destructive Fire.—The most disastrous
fire we have experienced for several years
occurred last night. The large block of stores
on the Bay known as FRIEZEAT'S range,
a mass of buildings about 150 feet in front and
100 feet deep laid in ruins. The block
consisted of five stories, only the three middle
ones of which were occupied, and two as
wholesale grocery stores. The empty stores
were not wholly destroyed.

The fire commenced in BURKMYER'S
store, through which it ran with terrible
rapidity, soon extending to Jones' Oil Store
and thence by the roof of LAMAR'S grocery
store, all which were filled with large
stocks, and of the most combustible char-
acter. The wind was high, which added
much to the violence of the conflagration, and
seldom have the crowd assembled round a
fire watched its progress with more intense
anxiety—the most valuable part of the city
was considered in great danger, and we
were persuaded that nothing but the united,
untiring and heroic exertions of our admirable
Fire Companies saved us from a general con-
flagration. We were assured that traces
of robbery were plain in BURKMYER'S store
when it was entered, and the conclusion is
that the fire was the work of plunderers.

The range of buildings belonged to the es-
tate of a man, and were we understood,
insured. The entire amount of insurance
on the buildings and stocks, we heard, totaled
at \$80,000. The whole loss is not probably
much under 100,000 dollars, but of this we
speak only conjecturally.—Mercury

JOE SMITH SLEEPS.—The State Register of
the 26th ultimo, gave the following account of
the following information, as to the whereabouts of
its master, Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet
has recently received an important revela-
tion which requires him to be in England in
a short time. It is rumored that he has al-
ready departed for Washington, where he is
required to perform a great miracle.

Whooping Cough.—A teaspoonful of castor
oil to a table spoonful of molasses, a tea-
spoonful of the mixture given whenever the
cough is troublesome, will afford relief at
once. It is said, and in a few days, effect a
cure. The same remedy will also afford relief
relieves the croup, however violent the at-
tack.

The Fall of Rome.—In looking over the
records of the Roman Empire, from the reign
of Severus to that of Claudius, 244 years
of sixty years, we discover that fourteen
Caesars had reigned in succession, every
one of whom were murdered. Of the nine-
teen that preceded Severus, ten met with vi-
olent deaths, and the twentieth, the frail-
lowed Claudius, to the division of the Em-
pire, died either by suicide, poison, or
assassination. There were thirty-four Em-
perors after Julius Caesar, forty-five of them
were monsters of crime and iniquity. What
a comment upon the danger of possessing
undue power! What a lesson to ambition!

looked up—down—him for support or
protection. He is now a beggar, begging
Washington, and now a better man than
and father, or a more virtuous and fresh-looking
man cannot be found. How infinitely bet-
ter for a man to have the contents of the
gold oaken bucket, than those of the
rummer.—Boston Transcript



THE BENTON RACES

Will commence on the 1st of October, and continue five
days.
1st day.—Sweepstakes for 1 year old colts
and fillies, entrance \$100, half forfeit, mile
heat, to name and close 30th October, three
or more to make a race.—Now one subscri-
ber.

2nd day.—Jockey Club Purse, 2 mile heats,
3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th,
13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th,
21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th,
29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th,
37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th,
45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd,
53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th,
61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th,
69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th,
77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th,
85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd,
93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th,
101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th,
108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th,
115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st,
122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th,
129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th,
136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd,
143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th,
150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th,
157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd,
164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th,
171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th,
178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th,
185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st,
192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th,
199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th,
206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th,
213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th,
220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th,
227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd,
234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th,
241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th,
248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th,
255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st,
262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th,
269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th,
276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd,
283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th,
290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th,
297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd,
304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th,
311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th,
318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th,
325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st,
332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th,
339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th,
346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd,
353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th,
360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th,
367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd,
374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th,
381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th,
388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th,
395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st,
402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th,
409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th,
416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd,
423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th,
430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th,
437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd,
444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th,
451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th,
458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th,
465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st,
472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th,
479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th,
486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd,
493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th,
500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th,
507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th,
514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th,
521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th,
528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th,
535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st,
542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th,
549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th,
556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd,
563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th,
570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th,
577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd,
584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th,
591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th,
598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th,
605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st,
612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th,
619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th,
626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd,
633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th,
640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th,
647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd,
654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th,
661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th,
668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th,
675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st,
682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th,
689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th,
696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd,
703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th,
710th, 711st, 712th, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th,
717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd,
724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th,
731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th,
738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th,
745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st,
752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th,
759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th,
766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd,
773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th,
780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th,
787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd,
794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th,
801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th,
808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812th, 813th, 814th,
815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st,
822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th,
829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th,
836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd,
843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th,
850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th,
857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd,
864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th,
871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th,
878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th,
885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st,
892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th,
899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th,
906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912th,
913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th,
920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th,
927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd,
934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th,
941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th,
948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th,
955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st,
962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th,
969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th,
976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd,
983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th,
990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th,
997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd,
1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th,
1009th, 1010th, 1011st, 1012th, 1013th, 1014th,
1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th,
1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th,
1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd,
1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th,
1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th,
1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th,
1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th,
1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd,
1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th,
1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th,
1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th,
1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th,
1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd,
1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th,
1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th,
1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th,
1111st, 1112th, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th,
1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd,
1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th,
1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th,
1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th,
1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th,
1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd,
1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th,
1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th,
1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th,
1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th,
1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd,
1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th,
1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th,
1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th,
1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th,
1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd,
1213rd, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th,
1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th,
1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th,
1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th,
1237th, 1238th, 1239th, 1240th, 1241st, 1242nd,
1243rd, 1244th, 1245th, 1246th, 1247th, 1248th,
1249th, 1250th, 1251st, 1252nd, 1253rd, 1254th,
1255th, 1256th, 1257th, 1258th, 1259th, 1260th,
1261st, 1262nd, 1263rd, 1264th, 1265th, 1266th,
1267th, 1268th, 1269th, 1270th, 1271st, 1272nd,
1273rd, 1274th, 1275th, 1276th, 1277th, 1278th,
1279th, 1280th, 1281st, 1282nd, 1283rd, 1284th,
1285th, 1286th, 1287th, 1288th, 1289th, 1290th,
1291st, 1292nd, 1293rd, 1294th, 1295th, 1296th,
1297th, 1298th, 1299th, 1300th, 1301st, 1302nd,
1303rd, 1304th, 1305th, 1306th, 1307th, 1308th,
1309th, 1310th, 1311st, 1312nd, 1313rd, 1314th,
1315th, 1316th, 1317th, 1318th, 1319th, 1320th,
1321st, 1322nd, 1323rd, 1324th, 1325th, 1326th,
1327th, 1328th, 1329th, 1330th, 1331st, 1332nd,
1333rd, 1334th, 1335th, 1336th, 1337th, 1338th,
1339th, 1340th, 1341st, 1342nd, 1343rd, 1344th,
1345th, 1346th, 1347th, 1348th, 1349th, 1350th,
1351st, 1352nd, 1353rd, 1354th, 1355th, 1356th,
1357th, 1358th, 1359th, 1360th, 1361st, 1362nd,
1363rd, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1367th, 1368th,
1369th, 1370th, 1371st, 1372nd, 1373rd, 1374th,
1375th, 1376th, 1377th, 1378th, 1379th, 1380th,
1381st, 1382nd, 1383rd, 1384th, 1385th, 1386th,
1387th, 1388th, 1389th, 1390th, 1391st, 1392nd,
1393rd, 1394th, 1395th, 1396th, 1397th, 1398th,
1399th, 1400th, 1401st, 1402nd, 1403rd, 1404th,
1405th, 1406th, 1407th, 1408th, 1409th, 1410th,
1411st, 1412nd, 1413rd, 1414th, 1415th, 1416th,
1417th, 1418th, 1419th, 1420th, 1421st, 1422nd,
1423rd, 1424th, 1425th, 1426th, 1427th, 1428th,
1429th, 1430th, 1431st, 1432nd, 1433rd, 1434th,
1435th, 1436th, 1437th, 1438th, 1439th, 1440th,
1441st, 1442nd, 1443rd, 1444th, 1445th, 1446th,
1447th, 1448th, 1449th, 1450th, 1451st, 1452nd,
1453rd, 1454th, 1455th, 1456th, 1457th, 1458th,
1459th, 1460th, 1461st, 1462nd, 1463rd, 1464th,
1465th, 1466th, 1467th, 1468th, 1469th, 1470th,
1471st, 1472nd, 1473rd, 1474th, 1475th, 1476th,
1477th, 1478th, 1479th, 1480th, 1481st, 1482nd,
1483rd, 1484th, 1485th, 1486th, 1487th, 1488th,
1489th, 1490th, 1491st, 1492nd, 1493rd, 1494th,
1495th, 1496th, 1497th, 1498th, 1499th, 1500th,
1501st, 1502nd, 1503rd, 1504th, 1505th, 1506th,
1507th, 1508th, 1509th, 1510th, 1511st, 1512nd,
1513rd, 1514th, 1515th, 1516th, 1517th, 1518th,
1519th, 1520th, 1521st, 1522nd, 1523rd, 1524th,
1525th, 1526th, 1527th, 1528th, 1529th, 1530th,
1531st, 1532nd, 1533rd, 1534th, 1535th, 1536th,
1537th, 1538th, 1539th, 1540th, 1541st, 1542nd,
1543rd, 1544th, 1545th, 1546th, 1547th, 1548th,
1549th, 1550th, 1551st, 1552nd, 1553rd, 1554th,
1555th, 1556th, 1557th, 1558th, 1559th, 1560th,
1561st, 1562nd, 1563rd, 1564th, 1565th, 1566th,
1567th, 1568th, 1569th, 1570th, 1571st, 1572nd,
1573rd, 1574th, 1575th, 1576

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 6.—No. 42.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1842.

Whole No. 302

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$5 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

PAPER! PAPER! PAPER!!!

Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------|
| 10 | Reams fine Vellum Cap. | No. 1. |
| 10 | " " | No. 2. |
| 12 | " " | No. 3. |
| 10 | " Letter. | No. 1. |
| 25 | " Large wrapping Paper. | |
| 5 | Gross Paste Board. | |

The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.

August 17, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods.

consisting of Cloths, Casimires, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linsey, Merinos, Circassians, French & English Bombazines, Prints of the latest styles, Domestic, Osnaburges, Kerseys, Flannels. Also a fine assortment of

Hats and Boots and Caps, Shoes, (Gentlemen's and Ladies') with a general assortment of groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Candles, & Cigars.

ALSO about 400 pieces Bagging, 300 Coils Rope & Twine, with a well assorted lot of IRON, which we offer at reduced prices for any kind of Alabama Money, or to punctual solvent men on short time.

H. L. BROWN & CO.
Talladega, Oct. 3rd, 1842.—4t.

NEW FALL GOODS.

500 Pair Negro Shoes.

Plain and Red Linseys, Kerseys and Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Merinos, Circassians.

Shaws, Cloaks, Calicoes, Prints, Osnaburges, Domestic, Red Tickings, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Making my Stock very large and desirable, which will be sold low for Alabama Money without discount, or on my usual credit to old customers.

I have never demanded a Dollar of Specie from any person during my whole life, and I have no idea of commencing at this late day.—I hope this will answer a different report that is in circulation.

JAMES ISBELL.
Talladega, October 12, 1842.

WARE-HOUSE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Warehouse formerly occupied by Perse & Miller, which is both convenient to the river and comparatively safe from fire; where they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Their undivided attention will in all cases be given to the storage and sale of Cotton and Goods.

They are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton in Store.

ANDREW LYLE, SAMUEL W. HOUSE, LYLE & HOUSE.

In addition to the above, all Cotton will be weighed by the Public Weigher on his sealed scales free of any additional charge.

SAMUEL W. HOUSE, Public Weigher.

Wetumpka, Oct. 12, 1842.—6m.

WARE-HOUSE, Commission, Receiving, and Forwarding Business in Wetumpka.

We shall continue the above Business, the coming season, and offer our services to our friends and the public generally in the sale and storage of Cotton &c. and would return our thanks to them for the support they have heretofore extended, hoping by a strict attention to the business and interest of our employers to merit their future patronage.

We are prepared to advance Bagging and Rope, Groceries or Cash to those storing Cotton with us.

HATCHETT & MILLER.

Wetumpka Aug. 10th 1842.—3m.

DELIVERY BONDS

For Sheriffs and Constables.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE WHITE SILK GLOVE.

A TALE OF TRUTH.

It was a beautiful moonlight night in the spring of '36. Night came down with a light step, and the fadeless heavens were studded with burning light, when a large brilliant party assembled in the mansion of Major C., in the Queen City of the West.—The splendid entertainment was given in honor of the first company, that left that region for the plains of Texas, to assist the patriots then struggling for existence and freedom from the tyrannical yoke of Mexico—a country that had rendered her name infamous throughout the civilized world by her deeds of infamy.

The young and beautiful were there, and by special invitation, Capt. S., a volunteer previous to their departure for a distant land, to assist the glorious cause of freedom. Music lent his charms—toasts were given—songs were poured from the lips of beauty, and all were delighted with the hospitality of their high minded and chivalrous host. The hour for parting, however, arrived, and the company began to disperse; Lieut. W., belonging to the company of Capt. S., before taking leave of the fair beings, who had contributed to make time so pleasantly pass away, advanced towards Miss C., and making a polite bow, asked her, if she had nothing to give him which might serve, in after days, to call back an evening of unalloyed joy spent in her company. He wished some little token of remembrance, before he bid her farewell to the festive scene.

"Yes," said the beautiful and high souled girl, pulling a white silk glove from her beautiful hand, "take this—place it on your standard, and should you ever return, be sure to bring with you the token I now give you."

Lieut. W. took the gift from the fair one, and bid her adieu, with feelings tinged with romance.

The next day the company bid farewell to their kindred and their friends, and departed for the blood-enslaved fields of the south. Arriving at New Orleans at a time when their services were deemed of the utmost importance to the destiny of the young Republic, they lost no time in proceeding on their journey, and set sail immediately for the fine land they had left their homes to defend.

They were very fortunate in arriving at head quarters a few days before the battle of San Jacinto, which established the independence of the country. They brought with them the "reunited friends," two pieces of "hollow ware," which had been furnished by the liberal citizens of the Queen City, and which had done the State some service on that memorable occasion. Capt. S. was entrusted with the command of the last division, which was attached to his company, commanded by Lieut. W., who kept faithfully the instructions of Miss C., and placed his precious gift on the standard as directed.

The circumstance became known to the officers and privates attached to the company, and the little memento of a remembrance was regarded by all as a happy omen—a guarantee of success in the battle they were about to fight. The history of that encounter is too well known to require description.

When the carnage had subsided, the first business of Lieut. W. was to look after the little token, and he found it where it had been placed by his own hand, as spotless as when he received it from the fair being who lived in memory as a green spot in existence—an oasis in the desert of life.

Years passed away, and the Lieutenant at the battle of San Jacinto rose to the rank of Colonel of Artillery, a mark of distinction which he had well earned by his brave and judicious conduct in several subsequent battles with the Indians. He was universally esteemed for the noble qualities he possessed, and was looked upon as one of the promising officers attached to the army of the Republic. Brave even to a fault, he would never excuse a dereliction from what he considered the duty of a soldier, and on one occasion, when a post on the frontier was attacked by the Cananches, he made some remarks on the conduct of an officer which was then in command of a personal nature. A challenge was the consequence, and Col. W., believing his opponent was destitute of genuine courage, accepted it, and named five paces as the distance. They fought, and both were killed, Col. W. living a few hours. He was perfectly sensible that his end was approaching, and requested a friend to indicate a letter to Miss C., enclosing the cherished gift of other days, and telling her that the remembrance of the evening spent in her company made the bed of death. He then uttered a prayer for his mother, and sunk calmly into that sleep, from which there is no waking in this world.

N. O. Cres. City.

From Memoirs of Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's Chaplain.

NELSON'S DEATH SCENE.

The carnage on the deck of the Victory was terrific. Dr. Scott's duties confined him to the cockpit, which was soon crowded with wounded and dying men; and such was the horror that filled his mind at the scene of suffering that it haunted him like a shocking dream for years afterwards. He never talked of it. Indeed, the only record of a remark on the subject was one extorted from him by the inquiries of a friend soon after his return home: the expression that escaped him at the moment was, "It was like a butcher's shambles."

His natural tenderness of feeling, very much heightened by the shock on his nervous system, quite disqualified him from being a calm spectator of death and pain, as there exhibited in their most appalling shapes. But he suppressed his aversion as well as he could, and had been for some time engaged in helping and comforting those who were suffering around him, when a fine young lieutenant was brought down desperately wounded; this officer was not aware of his injury until the surgeon's examination, but on discovering it, he tore off, with his own hand, the ligatures that were being applied, and bled to death. Almost frenzied by the sight of this, Scott hurried wildly to the deck for relief, perfectly regardless of his own safety.—He rushed up the companion ladder, now slippery with gore; the scene above all was noise, confusion and smoke; but he had hardly time to breathe there when Lord Nelson himself fell, and this at once sobered his disordered mind. He followed his chief to the cockpit; the scene there has been painfully portrayed by those who have written the life of Nelson; his chaplain's biographer has little to add, but that the confusion of the scene, the pain endured by the hero, and the necessity of alleviating his sufferings by giving lemonade to quench his thirst, and by rubbing his body of course precluded the reading of prayers to him in the regular form, which otherwise would have been done; but often, during the three hours and a half of Nelson's mortal agony, they ejaculated short prayers together, and Nelson frequently said, "Pray for me doctor." Every interval, indeed, allowed by the intense pain, and not taken up by the conduct of the action, or in the mention of his private affairs, was employed in low earnest supplications for Divine mercy. The last words which Dr. Scott heard murmured on his lips, were "God and my country;" and he passed so quietly out of life that Scott, who had been occupied ever since he was brought below, in all the offices of the most tender nurse, was still rubbing his stomach when the surgeon perceived that all was over. We subjoin part of a letter from Dr. Scott to Mr. Rose, in reply to some inquiries from that gentleman as to Lord Nelson's mention of himself on his death-bed. It must be understood that this letter does not pretend to be a full description of what passed, but it will confirm accounts already given, and cannot fail to be highly interesting.

"In answer to your note of the 10th inst., which, forwarded by way of Chatham, I received this morning, it is my intention to relate every thing Lord Nelson said in which your name was any way connected. He lived about three hours after receiving his wound; he was perfectly sensible the whole of the time, but compelled to speak in broken sentences, which pain and suffering prevented him from connecting. When I first saw him, he was apprehensive he should not live many minutes, and told me so, adding, at the same time, in a hurried, agitated manner, though with pauses, "Remember me to Lady Hamilton! remember me to Horatio! remember me to all my friends! Doctor remember me to Mr. Rose. Tell him I have made a will, and left Lady Hamilton and Horatio to the country." He repeated his remembrances to Lady Hamilton and Horatio, and told me to mind what he said several times. Gradually he became less agitated, and, at last, calm enough to ask questions about what was going on. "This led his mind to Captain Hardy, for whom he sent and enquired with great anxiety, exclaiming aloud he would not believe he was alive unless he saw him. He grew agitated at the captain's not coming, lamented his being unable to go on deck, and do what was to be done, and doubted every assurance given of the captain being safe on the quarter deck. At last, the captain came; and he instantly grew more composed, listened to his report about the state of the fleet, directed him to anchor, and told him he should die, but observed he should live half an hour longer.

"I shall die Hardy," said the admiral.

"Is your pain great, sir?"

"Yes but I shall live half an hour yet; Hardy, kiss me." The captain knelt down by his side and kissed him. Upon the captain leaving him to return to the deck, Lord Nelson exclaimed very earnestly, more than once, "Hardy if I live I'll bring the fleet to an anchor, if I live, I'll anchor—if I live, I'll anchor." This was earnestly repeated even when the captain was out of hearing. I do not mean to tell you every thing he said. After this interview, the admiral was perfectly tranquil, looking at me in his accustomed manner when alluding to any previous discourse. "I have not been a great sinner, doctor," said he. "Doctor, I was right, I told you so: George Rose has not yet got my letter. Tell him—I was here interrupted by pain. After an interval, he said, "Mr. Rose will remember—don't forget, doctor; mind what I say." There were frequent pauses in his conversation. Our dearly beloved admiral otherwise mentioned your name, indeed very kindly; and I will tell you his words when I see you; but it was only in the two above instances he desired you should be told."

From "the Texian."

THE CAMANCHE PEAK.

This curious eminence is situated near the Brazos, on the west side; and is about one hundred and fifty miles N. N. W. from the Great Falls, and near four hundred miles from the mouth of that stream. Its summit, as near as could be judged from ocular observation, is about two thousand feet above the surface of the river. Its sides are very precipitous, and in many places projecting; there being only one or two places at which it can be ascended. On almost every side, it presents a front of rugged crags and frightful precipices. Little or no vegetation is to be found in its immediate vicinity, excepting dwarf cedars and brambles, which grow upon its brow and sides; and a coarse, rank species of grass upon its summit. It is of an oblong form, and at a distance presents the appearance of the roof of an extensive barn. Its entire length is about one mile, and its width varies from one thousand to twelve hundred yards. Notwithstanding its brow and sides present so rugged and sterile appearance, its summit is but little broken and is susceptible of being cultivated to advantage, in order to render this romantic spot a fit abiding place for that wild and adventurous race of people (the Camanche), who once resided in its vicinity, and made its bleak summit a kind of observatory, nature has provided a large and beautiful spring of the purest and clearest water, immediately at its base. This spring is about sixty feet in circumference, and it is the only fresh water in the summer season, within twelve miles of the Peak, the water of the Brazos being salt, and consequently totally unfit to drink.

One of the wildest, grandest, and most varied views in Texas and perhaps in America, can be obtained from this prodigious observatory. As far as the power of vision can extend the eye rests upon some object of admiration. Mountains, and less mountains of earth, of various heights form the most prominent, though not the most beautiful, feature in the landscape. The grandeur and sternness of the mountain scenery, is most enchantingly blended with extensive valleys, whose tranquil bosoms are variegated and perfumed with flowers of every hue and odor.

From the appearance of the Indian trails that lead to the Peak, and which are worn to a very great depth in the earth, this mountain must have been used as an observatory by the red man for hundreds of years and many a toil-worn warrior has watched with sleepless eye for the distant war-fire of the hostile force from the high, exposed, and tempest-beaten summit of the Camanche Peak.

Dow, Jr.—In Dow's last sermon, we find the following rich morsel:

"Man looks upon life just as he does upon the women—there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them—and rather than be held, he will lose his coat tail and character—kisses them for love & kicks them for leading him into trouble. So with life, I say—he partakes of its pleasures and then damns it for its pains—gathers bouquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars—which is alluding to a little incident that occurred in Paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and as unscrupulous as a tree toad in a thunder storm. He was then to increase and multiply, and so accordingly he increased his cares and curses, multiplied his miseries and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition—and I am one of them."

If all the power of the British Government with its large standing army, is barely sufficient to keep the manufacturing districts in order, how shall we fare when our manufacturing districts become as populous as those of England? Revolutions there often will be perices will fall, and the demand for goods be limited. Then workmen must be discharged, or employed at reduced wages; and, in either case, they will be dissatisfied. And what then? The following paragraph from a high-tariff paper will suggest an answer:

"The weavers of Philadelphia are on a 'strike.' They have marched for several days through the streets, compelling other tradesmen to unite with them, and breaking up looms and workshops."

And yet, many of our citizens are anxious to multiply this description of persons; for which purpose they are ready to tax commercial agriculture, and all other employments. Is this wise? Is it patriotic? Is it safe?—*Jour. Com.*

SALUDA COTTON BAGGING.—We have been shown by His Honor Judge Collier, a sample of the Saluda Cotton Bagging which bids fair, we think, to rival and supersede the Kentucky article altogether in the Southern market. It is forty-four inches wide, and weighs from twenty to twenty-two ounces the yard—price at the manufactory twenty cents. The manufacture of this article in the South, will be a source of great wealth to the cotton planter. It will save them from the ruinous high prices now charged for Kentucky bagging, and, by consuming all that portion of cotton, which from various causes becomes so much injured in quality as to render it of little value in the market, scarcely reimbursing the cost of raising and carrying it there. In connection with this notice, we deem it proper to state that Mr. David Scott, of this city is making preparations at his factory in Bibb county, to commence the manufacture of this article of this article for the supply of the planters in this section, and we can only add that we hope, when he shall have commenced, that he will be liberally patronized. It may be objected perhaps to the use of bagging manufactured from cotton that it will be more easily torn by hooks than the hemp bagging. This can easily be obviated by the use of the double or two pronged hook.

The specimen noticed above can be seen at the office of Samuel A. Hale, Esq., on Monroe street, where Judge Collier has deposited it for public examination.

Flag of the Union.

We have been furnished with, and permitted to publish in our paper today, the state of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Decatur, on the 24th ult., to which we invite the attention of our readers who feel an interest in the moneyed institutions and currency of our State.

It will be seen by comparing this statement with that furnished in the last annual report, that this branch has reduced her circulation since that date, six hundred and three thousand and seventy-three dollars, (603,073.) while her specie on hand has only been reduced on hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, (126,820.) approximating her circulation to her specie as three to one, while in that it was shown to be nearly four to one, being a most decided improvement; as it must strike every one especially when we take into consideration that this Branch made provision, in the same time, to meet all her short bonds due on the 1st instant, amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides promptly paying the interest on her capital. If the State Bank and the other Branches made equal exertion to restore the credit of our beloved Alabama, the liabilities of all will be shown in the next annual report to have been reduced within the year over three millions of dollars, while their specie funds will be within less than five hundred thousand of the amount then reported.

The publication of such facts we deem well calculated to restore confidence in the currency of the State, both at home and abroad, as they afford conclusive evidence of ability and good faith; and we venture to predict a continued improvement until it shall again approach the par of specie. We say well done Decatur, and bid the other banks, if they have not already done so, go and do likewise.

Flag of the Union.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

The correspondent of the New York Union, speaking of the probability of the abdication of the throne by the present King of France, says: "I have heard a whisper to the effect that the King means to abdicate at the close of the present year. The motive of this would be to place the Duc de Nemours in the Regency at once, while his father lived, so that he might govern with the advantage of his father's experience and advice, and thus be regularly trained for the difficult position he is destined to occupy for a number of years. I confess my own belief in the possibility of an abdication for such a purpose. The report has obtained currency and credit in the highest political circles."

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE LILY'S LOVE.

A FABLE.

Suggested on reading the poem of "The Star and the Lily."

BY MRS. ELIZABETH J. EAMES.

Through the depths of a secluded, and beautiful valley there ran, in ancient times, a broad blue stream, clear as crystal, and shining as the fabled mirror in the Hall of the Fairies.

Among the flowers ("for which the poet hath no name,") that grew on the green borders of that stream, there stood apart from the others, and the fairest of the fair, a snow white Lily. Not far from her, clad in splendid robe, that made him the admiration of all flowers, there dwelt a tall, handsome Tulip; while, beneath a leafy bower, in the midst, the Angel of the Flowers had taken up his abode.

Now, the Angel loved all his blooming proteges; but the Tulip and Lily were his especial favorites. These, it was his custom to visit every day.

So, early one fine summer morning, just as the sun was rising amid clouds of silver and rosy purple, and while yet the dew thick gemmed the grass blades, the Angel took his way to the Tulip's dwelling.

After a long chat with him (for flowers could talk in those days, though we doubt whether they improved the privilege to the degree that mortals do now) the Angel proceeded to visit the fair young Lily. Sure the Lily was not in general a sleepy thing, but on this eventful morning her long satin leaves were closely folded, her head drooped, and her pearly lips hung languid and heavily as though she had kept virgil.

The Angel was touched and grieved, at this unlooked for position in the best beloved child, and he began casting about in his mind for the cause. "Ah!" said he, at length, clearing his perplexed brow, "I have it now—my poor Lily loves her neigh-

bor the Tulip, and she is suffering concealment, like a worm, to feed upon her (not damask, gentle reader, but) delicate cheek. The message I bring will gladden her young heart."

So, gently touching her with the tip of his pretty silver wand, he woke her and whispered in her ear the Tulip's pompous declaration of love.

Never a look or word returned the Lily; but she grew paler than ever, and bowed her slender head lower over the stream that reflected her pure image.

"Why answerest thou not?" asked the Angel; "the Tulip is a lively, sweet spoken gentleman—he will love thee better than all the flowers—he will be fond and true; he will cherish thee ever—and shield thy form from the stormy tide, the wind & cloudy weather. Speak, silent one; dost thou prefer his suit?"

Moved by a strong and sudden impulse, the timid Lily modestly, but faintly replied—

"Gracious guardian, the gay and stately Tulip would soon weary of a companion like myself; and though he now honors the poor Lily with fine compliments and flattering professions, it would not be long before he would forsake her for a more beautiful love. It is not well to trust to a fickle, floating disposition.—I have seen the red rose and the brilliant poppy, the humble violet and the lowly mignonette alike made glad by the Tulip's changeful smile. And would he be true to the pallid flower that bends o'er the tranquil stream? Oh! no! the lonely hour and the desolate heart would be the deserted Lily's portion. Dear, indulgent guardian—I pray thee let me remain as I am."

A change came over the spirit of the Angel's dream—"Dost thou love another?" he inquired; "tell me the whole truth, fair Lily; where doth he abide?"

"If thou wilt come again at twilight," faltered the Lily, "I will show thee his home."

Alas for the Lily! She had gazed on the glorious star that rose each twilight o'er the still water; till a subtle pleasure, unknown before, entered her inmost soul, and pervaded her whole being—till she dreamed of an existence, spiritual and lovely as its own, far removed from this dull earth and its common cares.—The face of nature was no longer fair to her, as in days of old; the gushing music of the streamlet had no more a charm for her ear; and the fragrance that breathed from leaf and flower, after the warm rain, wafted no perfume to her. It was the bright beauty of that star, which alone constituted her world, and she gazed until she dreamed and believed that she would indeed stoop from his "high estate," to look lovingly on her.

The sun had set, 'neath a diadem of burning gold—the sky was now one deep flush of purple, with here and there a violet tinted cloud reposing in delicate beauty. One single star, large, lustrous and serene, like a gem of price on the brow of the beautiful, rested on its high throne. The Angel stood at the Lily's side: "And now for thy lover, sweet Lily?"

"The Lily lifted her meek blue eye to the deepening Heaven, and with tremulous finger, pointed to the star, whose soft silvery rays shone so wooingly on her lovely face."

Slowly the Angel turned his lifted eye from the star, downward to the Lily. "Unthinking child," he sorrowfully said—"the glittering shrine at which thou kneelest is higher than thou canst reach. Alas for thy simplicity! thou knowest not that a star can be as heartless and inconsistent as a Tulip or a man.—There is not a leaflet on the tree-top nor a drop of evening dew nor a pearl gleaming in the deep waters but hath felt the magic influence of his faithless beams. Wait thou till the stormy cloud and driving rain shall come—till the smooth stream is ruffled, and thy frail frame is shaken by the rude night blast. Old then, fair Lily, he will not come from his far home in the sky to shield and save thee."

Alas, for the too confiding Lily, she heeded not the warning.

When suddenly the black cloud arose, when the tempest raged, and the waves rose high, she lifted her soft eyes, in the beautiful security of trusting love to the star. But she looked in vain—his glorious light was shrouded from her presence; and washed by the whelming billow, she sank 'neath the stormy tide! and the Tulip—he flitted as usual with every pretty flower, and the Star—he rose the next eve, to warn, with his faithless beams, another believing Lily.

The Whig editors are anticipating a great deal of trouble in the Democratic ranks, in reference to a candidate for the Presidency. This will all turn out to be "Love's Labor Lost." We are not bound by sectional prejudices. A Southern Democrat and a Northern Democrat are the same—their principles embrace the common weal, and are not restricted to particular latitudes. We have no idols that demand exclusive admiration; we call no man master we seek but the "greatest good of the greatest number;" and he who shall seem best fitted to carry out our principles, will be selected. Democracy is not like Whiggery—a different thing in every section of the Union! We are not in the dilemma of having to sacrifice our principles to success; we need not take a Bank man for President, and an anti-bank man for Vice President, and point to either as an illustration of our creed, as

circumstances require. The Democratic nomination is not to be bargained for at the cost of party integrity, and given to the political chieftain (of any principle or no principle) who promises to bring the most vassals to his support. The Whigs reason from their own experience when they anticipate disunion in our councils—whereas the cases do not admit of a parallel.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1842.

We present our readers to-day with cheering news of the elections in Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and Georgia. Even in Ohio where the first symptoms of a desire to revive the humbugery of 1840, were manifested, "that same old con" is dead. Vermont is said to be the only State in the Union, where the democratic party have not been victorious in the elections which have taken place since 1840. If any other evidence was needed, to render the prospects of Mr. Clay perfectly hopeless, save the indications of the recent elections, it would seem to be furnished by the disaffection toward him of some of the leading men of the federal party. Mr. Webster has set up for himself. Gen. Scott has recently written a letter in which he declares he will know no man as the whig candidate, unless nominated by a National Convention, and plainly intimates that he desires the nomination himself; and Mr. Rives, it is confidently asserted, will not support Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

The news from Texas is rather adverse; some fighting it will be seen has taken place and from 20 to 30,000 Mexicans are on their way to Texas. We are now more than half inclined to believe that the first warlike demonstrations on the part of Santa Anna, were made to draw out volunteers from the U. S. to Texas, there to be disappointed and remain inactive until they should return home in disgust, knowing that afterwards volunteers would not be so prompt to turn out.

It appears by the following paragraph from the Selma Free Press, a whig paper, and many other remarks of a similar character which we have noticed, that Mr. Webster is likely to draw down upon his own head the vengeance of the Clay whigs, on account of the independent stand taken in his late speech at Boston. So long as Mr. Webster was the willing instrument in carrying out the plans of the whig leaders, and promoting the elevation of the most available candidates, he was the "God-like Daniel," but when he manifested the least principle or feeling of independence and he is suddenly transformed into a very bad man.

"Mr. Webster has at length defined his position in a long speech to the citizens of Boston. He comes out strongly for Tyler and abuses the Whigs, and intimates that he has no notion of leaving the State Department—not he. He thinks that Congress should have passed the Exchequer Bill, presented by Mr. Ewing, and that if they would but stoop and fawn and cringe to Mr. Tyler and humor his whim, he might be a little more complacent to them and so far overlook conscientious scruples as to condescend to pass some important measure with suitable alterations. We wonder if Mr. Webster is so far denuded as to suppose that the Whig party of this country would make advances to such a man as John Tyler. The speech is thoroughly Tyler."

Apalachicola was visited with the severest gale on the 4th inst. ever experienced since its settlement. A number of houses were unroofed and some blown down; also a number of steamboats and vessels lying at the wharves were damaged and some totally wrecked.

We have seen several notices of a second blooming of fruit trees in various parts of the country this year, and one of a third. As another instance of rather singular character we have to state, that Mr. Moreland, a farmer in this vicinity handed us the other day, a handful, of what we, for the want of a better name shall call dwarf peaches, about the size of common marbles. He states that a part of the fruit on the tree attained its usual size, and the remainder, ceased to grow when of the size mentioned above, and remained on the tree until a few days since, without any apparent change. The small peaches appeared to be in every way perfectly formed, and of fine flavor.

The New York Herald of the 7th inst. announces a very considerable improvement in Alabama funds during the previous week. The rates of exchange between that city and Mobile are quoted at 20 to 21 per cent. and drawers in some instances asked as low as 16. These favorable indications are partly attributed to speculation; but we suspect the real cause may be traced to the rigid policy of our banks, in refusing to discount and enforcing a gradual curtailment of old debts. The distant public seeing this determination on our part to prepare for early resumption of specie payments, are already extending that confidence in our institutions which they are justly entitled to.—Hunts. Den.

To the Honorable Judge of the County Court and County Commissioners, and the good people of this County. By the Grand Jury for the present (Fall) Term of the Circuit Court, it is respectfully presented as follows:

Believing it our duty as well as privilege to present to you for your consideration, all cases that we consider grievances within the limits of our county that may be known or believed to be such by us, we would respectfully call your attention to the manner in which the moneys of your county have been levied, collected and disbursed.

We believe it to be a great grievance to the good people of this county to have to pay, (as we understand to be the case) the County Treasurer ten per cent. on the whole amount of the moneys of this county. The Treasurer's commissions (as we understand) amount to some six hundred dollars per annum, for receiving and paying out the moneys of our county.

We believe the law allows the county Treasurer 5 per cent. for his services, instead of 10 per cent. which we believe to be full pay, and even more than should be given for said services—these hard times, when our county is so much in debt.

We would also present to you for your consideration the propriety of doing away the office of County Treasurer and providing some other means less expensive for the disbursement of the same.

We further respectfully present to your consideration the manner of disbursing the poor funds. In 1841 and 1842, the Hon. Judge and County Commissioners thought proper to levy a tax especially for the payment of poor claims and for other purposes, and at the same time said that this fund should be appropriated to the payment of claims created in said years, thereby wrongfully, as we think, keeping the holders of the old claims out of their just dues.

We hold it to be a wholesome and just maxim that old debts ought to be paid before new ones; we therefore ask your serious attention to this and the other subjects above mentioned.

Presented 22d Oct. 1842.
SAMUEL P. HUDSON,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.
JOHN BALE,
O. E. BURT,
A. RAY,
J. W. TATUM,
P. V. WESSEN,
P. BROTHERS,
J. N. YOUNG,
EDWARD KERR,
DAVID WARE,
WM. L. CHRISTIAN,
EDMUND DODSON,
THOMPSON HODGES,
JAMES A. MOORE.

To the Hon. PETER MARTIN, Presiding Judge—Benton Circuit Court—Fall term, 1842.

We the Grand Jury, having gone through the business brought before us at this term, cannot refrain from expressing our most hearty approbation and returning our warmest thanks, in view of the able manner in which your honor has discharged your duty as a judicial officer.

Thoroughly convinced as we are, that the morality, honesty and decent behavior of our community, depends in a great degree upon the vigilance and promptitude of our judiciary, and of the importance of the strictly moral example of the Judges of our courts, and of men high in office; especially at this time, when an opposite course seems so generally and reprehensibly to prevail.—That instead of overbearing vice by their own correct conduct, do, on the other hand afford it the fullest encouragement by their open immoral and intemperate habits—and feeling this conviction, particularly as it regards the criminal side of your honor's court, with which the duty assigned us has been connected, and feeling also fully satisfied, that while your honor's acknowledged firmness and ability in the administration of the criminal docket, your honor will to the fullest extent compatible with justice, extend mercy to the prisoner. We return your honor our heartiest good wishes for your welfare and for that of your family, and are glad to express the hope that our State may long have your virtues as a citizen, and your unflinching firmness and ability as a public officer.

We also return our thanks to our Solicitor, for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duty, and the exertions used in the prosecution of his office and for the courtesy extended towards us.

SAMUEL P. HUDSON,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.
JOHN BALE,
JAMES A. MOORE,
JOHN W. TATUM,
DAVID H. WEAIR,
ANDREW RAY,
THOMPSON HODGES,
PATTON BROTHERS,
P. V. WESSEN,
JOHN N. YOUNG,
EDMUND DODSON,
W. L. CHRISTIAN,
EDWARD KERR,
O. E. BURT.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

The money article of the N. York Herald has the following notice of the happy results of the partial return to the money of the Constitution in the different States.

"The specie principle is beginning paramount in all quarters, and exchanges, to the astonishment and chagrin of the advocates of a national paper institution, are becoming equalized and abundant. The coin is becoming well supplied with the uniform constitutional currency, and the only sound medium of exchange, viz: commercial bills drawn against actual wealth, is accommodating its supply to the real wants of the business community. The South, under a sound and frugal state of things cannot buy from the North more than the

actual money value of their crops disposed of. An equal amount of bills must always of course, exist, drawn against those proceeds and can always be had at or near par. There will be no bills drawn against fictitious bank credits created to favor the kiting operations of speculators. Nor will there be an extortionate discount on depreciated paper to be paid in the shape of an absurd premium upon exchange. The actual business of the country will move smoothly and with precision on the solid basis of a specie currency. The farmers and producers will get a just reward for their labor; and he who wishes to possess the proceeds of their industry must yield an equivalent. In such a state of affairs the prosperity of the country will be based upon the broad foundation of its own resources; and whether the Bank of England makes or breaks, the course of this country will be onward. It is not a little astonishing that while the pretense of protection is to encourage home industry and to preserve entire commercial independence of this country; its advocates are they who are most clamorous for a national paper bank which is the only instrument by which the industry and wealth of every man in this country can be made to depend upon the great screw in Threadneedle street. If that planter is there who does not know by sad experience that when the Bank of England makes the signal, his cotton falls and his property declines in value as if touched by the wand of a magician. Those who clamor for a national bank cry out for the destruction of home industry."

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henry, Grimes, arrived here last evening from Labaco Bay, Texas. She brought no papers, but we learn from Captain Grimes that Gen Burleson, with 1100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Gen. Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina, and Gen. Burleson intended to attack them at that place, as soon as he received reinforcements. The citizens of Matagorda and the surrounding country were turning out to join the army.

Between 20 and 30,000 Mexicans are now on their way to Texas. Gen Wall had advanced from 20 miles of San Antonio east of the river Seville, where he met Capt Caldwell, with 160 Texans, an engagement took place, in which 100 Mexicans were killed and 100 more wounded. Capt. Caldwell succeeded in cutting his way through, after being surrounded several days, without the loss of a man. A company of 50 men, from Lagrange in attempting to reinforce Captain Caldwell's company, was cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them killed, 7 prisoners and three escaped. The Lagrange company kept the Mexicans at bay until they brought their artillery to bear.

Gen. Wall retreated to the Medina 20 miles West of San Antonio. Gen Burleson was within 4 miles of Medina, with 1,000 men; but knowing that Gen Wall had barricaded himself, he was waiting for reinforcement before he attacked the Mexicans.

It is currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans.

Severe skirmishes had taken place. Full particulars in our Weekly.

WETUMPKA, Oct. 18, 1842.
COTTON.—This article is flowing into our market freely. Considerable sales have been effected during the past week. Prices, however, in consequence of the unfavorable news from Europe have declined a little since last quotation. We now quote the extremes 5 1-2 to 7 1-2 cts.—principal sale 6 1-2 to 7 cts.

Things are daily getting to look more and more like the glorious times of 1840. We saw a couple of Tennessee wagons, the other day, surrounded with gallant flags, inscribed with the name of "Henry Clay."

"By heavens! it was a goodly sight!" The electric feeling of the olden time was kindled within us. We almost felt as if about to see and hear the great whig ball again rolling and thundering through the streets.—Louisville Journal.

And we saw a sight the other day that reminded us of the present "glorious times," produced by the whigs of 1840. It was an old shuffling cart, driven by a half-starved boy, whose dress had scarcely two whole threads in it—drawn by an old, spavined, poor, broken down horse, and loaded with empty hard cider barrels. "By heavens! it was a sorry sight," and looked but little like "two dollars a day and roast beef."—Kentucky Gazette.

THE TWO TRANSPARENCIES.

"TARIFF"—"HENRY CLAY."

It would be taking a very limited view of a Tariff levied for protection, to consider it merely in its pecuniary operations. It is not only a question of money, but of liberty. In a monarchy, it might be right (if such a form of government can itself be right) that taxes should be laid to administer to the personal luxury or state of an individual; or in an aristocracy, they should be laid for the support and elevation of a few. As the aristocracy of England, for instance, is a part of the system of that Government—the corn laws, however warring and deadly to the many, are congenial with the principle of the Government. But that principle is not liberty. It is not justice and equality; but, starting with the position that the people are to be ruled, it ends in the practice that the people are to be plundered. To administer a Republic on such principles, must destroy it. No matter what the form, the practical administration of a Government determines its real character, and must mould its destiny. If Republics were always administered on their real principles—legislation only for all equally—they would be immortal. But they have not proved to be immortal; on the contrary, they have ever been the most transitory of all Governments. Why? Because that deadly tendency, which makes a monarchy or fosters an aristocracy of the few, preventing the Government for their emolument

and elevation, has gradually put aside the general welfare of all in its administration. Struggles to keep the substance, as well as the form, of a free, equal Government, are made. But when the people see that, thro' the superior artifice and combination of the few, they struggle in vain, they turn for relief to a despotism. It is usual to trace the fate of all republics to the corruption of the people. It would be more rational to trace it to the corruptors—not the corrupted; to the base and unprincipled few, who, faithless to the trust reposed in them by the people, use their high station and superior endowments to deceive, betray, and, finally, mock the people. They originate all the schemes of partial legislation, to lift themselves above the multitude. They pervert government from its appropriate design, and convert it into an instrument of extortion. They, whilst declaiming against crowned heads, and the ribbons and baubles of nobility—existing and maintained entirely by the substance of the people—adroitly carry out the same policy for themselves, by wielding all the tax operations of the Government, to wring out of the people contributions for their emolument and elevation. The masses are, generally, in matters of government, honest and simple-hearted. They can gain nothing; on the contrary, they lose exactly in proportion as the few are elevated by the instrumentality of government; for it is at their expense. When government becomes partial in its administration, they may be assured it is not for their profit. When practically administered on the principles of a despotism, they may be satisfied that they will not wield the sceptre. If an aristocracy is to arise in the land, fattened on the spoils of protective tariffs and banks, they will hardly be the bondsmen. They are the victims of all misrule, and can never obtain anything by privileges and favoritism in Government. These are for the few only. All they can possibly reach by Government is equality—an exemption from legislation for the few, at their expense. The great use of Government to them is negative—preventive only. Whenever government is aggressive—whether touching persons or property—the few are in no danger; the many suffer. Hence, the less government, the lower the taxes; the fewer their agents, the better for the people. The principle of a protective tariff—that the people are to be taxed with a single eye to the benefit of the manufacturer—is fatal to our whole system of Government, and, if persisted in, must accomplish its overthrow.—Globe.

THE DOWNFALL OF WHIGGERY.—It is said when a man is going down hill, every body is ready to give him a kick. Such is the case with coin skin whiggery at the present time. Mr. Webster fetched 'em one the other day; and on Friday last, at Newburyport, Caleb Cushing gave it another and a harder kick. Webster says, they take it so hard, he is sorry he did not hit 'em harder, and means to give them a settler next time.—Phebian.

BREACH OF PROMISE, not of marriage, but of roast beef and two dollars a day. A Whig called on a legal friend of ours the other day to know whether he could't recover in a suit against the "Whig Central State Committee of Maryland," for "breach of promise."

The Locofoco attorney asked him "breach of promise what, marriage?" "No," said the Whiggy, "breach of promise of two dollars a day and roast beef. That's what they promised, and I hav'n't had two dollars since Old Tim was elected; and roast beef is a thing I'd rather see than hear tell of."

The attorney told him that he could do nothing for him, but recommended him to write to Mr. Clay, who, he told him, was a great hand at making a "compromise," and perhaps he could make a compromise with the Whig committee for him, and, by giving up the "two dollars a day," get him the "roast beef." "Egad," said the whiggy, "I'd jump at that; but they'd violate this little compromise with me, before I could get a taste of the roast beef."

The attorney, seeing the Clay party had violated the big "compromise," could but admit the probability of what the whig workery said. "Well," said he, "I see these same chaps are out again, calling on all true whigs to come to the rescue, and support Henry Clay, and making great promises of what they'll do for us, if we'll elect him President; but they don't fool this child a second time."

Whose Wages have Risen?—The late tariff law, the whigs say, is operating finely. They tell us that Abbott Lawrence pockets a hundred thousand dollars by it; and that all over the country it is making the rich richer, without an effort, save that of making up the prices of their merchandise. Have they raised any man's wages?—Worcester Palladium.

SENSELESS.—At a late whig meeting in Maryland, some of the "high minded and honorable" leaders of the party brought in and placed upon a high seat a living racoon with this euphonious label upon its nose: "that same old con." On motion, it was removed as a nuisance.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.
STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.
We copy the following endorsement on a letter received by a gentleman in this city yesterday morning, from a correspondent at Smithland: "The Steam Boat Eliza, of St. Louis, sunk yesterday five miles above the mouth of the Ohio in the Mississippi river; forty or fifty passengers drowned, boat and cargo an entire loss; no insurance on either."

take the subject in hand, and give the experimenter a fair trial. We do think that every planter who would make his own Cotton Bagging, as profitably to himself as he makes his own negro clothing; and we have noticed for years, that our most successful planters always make every thing they can at home. This is the true policy, and were it followed generally, we should never be troubled with a high rate of exchange against us.

If planters would give Cotton Bagging the preference over hemp, in a short time they would create an additional demand, annually, for 50,000 bales of Cotton to make into Bagging. If they can't make it at home, let factories be established for that purpose. It must be the cheapest Bagging they can use. It can be made out of the most trashy cotton in the crop, which, if fair cotton sold at 10 cents, would not bring over five, and then after being made up, would generally when the cotton packed in it was sold, bring from 8 to 10 cents per pound.—Perry Eagle.

OHIO ELECTION.
Correspondence of the Nashville Union.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 12, 1842.
Dear Sir:—I sit down with supreme delight to inform you that our election is over. We have foiled the pipe-layers by a majority of one thousand votes.

We had a regular invasion from Kentucky, with the great brag player, from Ashland at their head. They gave out that they had from one hundred and seventy-five thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand in attendance at the Coon Barbecue at Dayton—we have defeated them with a Waterloo encounter, more signal than we hoped in our most sanguine moments.

The prospects of Ohio (now emphatically the Keystone State) are not for Mr. Clay. Our election and Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall have laid him on the shelf if not upon his back forever.

Yours in truth, &c.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—9 A. M.
Dear Sir:—We have glorious news from the interior this morning. From 25 counties—more than half of them strong whig counties—already heard from, we have A CLEAR GAIN OF OVER EIGHT THOUSAND; and we entertain no doubt of Shannon's election. In those counties we have a gain of seven members of the Legislature; therefore there is good reason to expect that two-thirds of each house will be democratic.

I intend to give you daily information, until the result shall be clear and undisputed.

Yours &c.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?
Why is it that Ohio comes wheeling into the democratic line, after having given such an overwhelming majority against us less than two years ago? Why is it? Is there not some mystery about it? Why "all this commotion, motion, motion?" Go, ye whig leaders, and ask the People of Ohio and they will ask you for "two dollars a day and roast beef." They will tell you that "virgin heifers" are so good in their market, they will point back to the gallinies of 1841, and hold up to your gaze the motto, "proscription shall itself be proscribed." They will tell you they have been deceived by Whig leaders and will follow them no longer. They will tell you as you told them in 1840, "we cannot be worsted by a change.—Cin. Times.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Oct. 12.
THE FINAL RESULT.—The returns have reached us from all the counties in the State. Those which have not been already given will be found below: we add a few others which go to correct previous errors. The General Assembly, it will be recollected, will this year comprise 21 Senators and 82 Delegates. Of these the whigs have 13 Senators and 35 Delegates, and the Locofocos 8 Senators and 46 Delegates—making a locofoco majority of six on joint ballot of the two Houses, and leaving a tie for one delegate in St. Mary's. This, of course, loses us a whig United States Senator in the next Congress.

RECAPITULATION—STATE SENATE.

The Senate consists of 21 members, 14 of whom hold over, and 7 were elected on Wednesday. Of the Senators holding over 9 are whigs and 5 locofocos. Of the seven Senators whose terms have expired, 6 are whigs and 1 locofoco.

Whig.	L. F.
Senators holding over 9	5
Montgomery,	1
Prince George's,	0 whig loss
Anne Arundel,	0 whig loss
Calvert,	0 whig loss
Caroline,	1 whig gain
Charles,	1
Somerset,	1
	13
	8

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Counties.	1842	1841
Baltimore city,	5	5
Baltimore Co.	5	5
Cecil,	2	2
Frederick	2	3
Harford,	3	2
Montgomery,	2	4
Anne Arundel,	5	1
Carroll,	4	4
Washington,	5	5
Prince George's	4	4
Kent,	3	3
Queen Ann	2	1
Charles,	3	3
Caroline,	1	2
Calvert,	1	2
Talbot,	3	3
Alleghany,	1	3
St. Mary's,	1	2
Dorchester,	4	4

Somerset,	2	2	4
Worcester,	2	1	3
	35	46	35
			44

*A tie between the lowest whig and highest locofoco.

AND LITTLE DELAWARE TOO!

DELAWARE ELECTION.—By a slip from the office of the Delaware Gazette, at Wilmington, we learn that every county has elected Democratic Inspectors. In New Castle County, there is exhibited a Democratic gain of 200 votes. Seven out of eleven Inspectors elected by a majority of 27. In Kent county, 4, out of the 5 Inspectors are elected by an aggregate majority of one? Last year, all Whigs were elected, and the county was carried by a popular vote of near 400 Whig majority. In Sussex, 6 out of the 10 Inspectors are Democrats, and elected by an aggregate majority of 231. This is said to be the first time that the whigs ever lost all the counties in the State—last year, they carried all by a large majority.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election returns from Georgia present the same feature as those from every State election (Vermont excepted) this summer. The Whigs are routed, horse, foot, and dragons. The Democrats will have a handsome majority in the Legislature, and their Congressional ticket will be elected by a majority larger than that of Gov. McDonald last year. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the Whig papers in that State, to represent the Tariff as one merely for revenue, the people could not be beguiled. Mr. Clay's name was run up to the mast head, but it would not go down with the people. All the promises of reform, retrenchment, and economy, made in 1840, and which succeeded so admirably then, have by their non-fulfillment, rebounded upon the Whig party and crushed it to the earth. Again we say, after all, "honesty is the best policy." Georgia has been deceived once, she is determined not to be deceived twice. Well done Georgia. Mont. Adr.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from Maryland are now complete, and show a Democratic majority of seven on joint ballot. We do not recollect when the Democrats had a majority in the Maryland Legislature before. Some 12 or fifteen years ago, Gen. Samuel Smith, a Democrat, was elected to the Senate of the U. S.; and we suppose the Democrats must have had a majority then.—Globe.

PENNSYLVANIA.

All the returns which we have received, or may receive before our paper goes to press, will be found below. It will be seen by the returns for Mayor, Select Council, and Common Council, in the city of Philadelphia, that the Democrats are gaining on the Whigs even in that city. They will beat as soon as the Whigs spend all the Girard fund, which they have been using for electioneering purposes for the last seven or eight years.

The Democrats have increased their vote 576, and the whigs have decreased theirs, 1,771 in Philadelphia, since the last presidential election, being a Democratic gain of 2,347.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Wards.	Scott, [w.]	Vaux, [p.]
North Mulberry	492	636
South Mulberry	420	366
Upper Delaware	328	406
Lower Delaware	335	317
North	650	471
High	309	184
Chestnut	239	169
Middle	420	297
South	403	290
Walnut	243	120
Dock	347	250
Locust	526	487
New Market	339	371
Cedar	708	538
Pine	336	236
Total	6145	5137

FOR MAYOR.

Scott's majority 1008
For Select Council, the average vote was whig 5,857, Democrat 5,236, average whig majority 521.

For Common Council, the average vote was, whig 5,894, Democrat 5,350, average whig majority 534.

We have not received the vote in the city for members of the State Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

We give the vote for State Senator. The whigs ran an Independent Democrat.

McClury, [w.]	Flannagan, [p.]
[Dom.]	[Ind. Dem.]
Northern Liberties	2099
Blockley & Kingessing	48 maj.
Southwark	1873
Kensington	1201
Unincorporated N. Lib.	180
Passunk	118
Roxborough	296
Oxford	216
Lower Dublin	163
Byberry & Moreland	73
Germanstown	144

DELAWARE COUNTY.

FOR SENATE.

Richardson (w) 1393. Bailey (p) 1171.

From the Baltimore Sun of this morning "By the York cars last night some returns were received; but so incomplete, as to render them of little importance. Lancaster county has given only about 700 whig majority; therefore rendering it certain that the district embracing York & Lancaster counties has elected Mr. Channey, the Democratic candidate for the Senate."

ERRORS.—Capt. Marryatt thus alludes to editors:—"what a life of toil, what an unnatural life must theirs be who thus cater through the hours of darkness for the information and amusement of those who have slept through the night, and rise to be instructed by the labor of their vigils. The

editors of dailies must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation of writing that article every day, whether inclined, or not—in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter or summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining on one spot. It is something like walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for them, for I know how a monthly periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing—the labor is not manifest—nor is it the labor—it is the continual attention it requires. Your life becomes as it were, the magazine. One is no sooner corrected and printed than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil—a constant weight upon the mind—a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits."

ELECTORAL VOTES.—By the new apportionment, the number of electors of President and Vice President, chosen by all the States, will be 275, of which 138 are necessary for a choice; we give the following comparative table of the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled, both by the new and old ratio:

New ratio.	Old ratio.
1 New York	36
2 Pennsylvania	26
3 Ohio	21
4 Virginia	17
5 Tennessee	13
6 Kentucky	12
7 Massachusetts	12
8 Indiana	12
9 North Carolina	11
10 Georgia	10
11 South Carolina	9
12 Alabama	9
13 Maine	9
14 Illinois	9
15 Maryland	8
16 New Jersey	7
17 Missouri	7
18 Connecticut	6
19 New Hampshire	6
20 Vermont	6
21 Louisiana	6
22 Mississippi	6
23 Michigan	5
24 Rhode Island	4
25 Delaware	3
26 Arkansas	3
275	294

The number of electors by the Constitution, it will be recollected, is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Thus, by the new ratio, Senators 52; Representatives 223; total 275.

The old thirteen States (including Maine formerly belonging to Massachusetts) are entitled to 170 electoral votes; the new States 105.

Nineteen of the twenty-six States voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, giving him 231 electoral votes; the same States are now entitled to 215 electors. The seven States which gave Mr. Van Buren 60 votes in 1840; they are now entitled to the same number.

From the Globe.

MR. WEBSTER SETTING UP FOR HIMSELF.

We must confess that, taking Mr. Webster's past career for a criterion, and the signals hung out by old Federal organs, as authorized, we have done him great injustice. Who could have doubted (remembering how often he had fallen back into Mr. Clay's wake, at the bidding of the bank, and the commercial & manufacturing capitalists, so long holding him in dependence) but that he was again about to obey the orders promulgated in those journals—resign his office, abandon Mr. Tyler to his helplessness, and fall into the train of the Cass in awe of those overbearing soul and imperious mastery his genius has always sood relinced.

Our modern Anthony, it seems, means no longer to succumb. He sets up for independent power; defies the decree of the Whig convention of Massachusetts, which ordered him to separate from Mr. Tyler, and take up the ensign of Mr. Clay, and refuses to follow in the rear of his lieutenant, Mr. Davis. Mr. Webster not only refuses to submit to this abasement of himself from his station here and humiliation in his own State, but resolutely disputes the authority of the Whig convention to divorce him and the Administration [of which he forms a party] from the Federal communion. He revolts at the attempt; and, according to the spirited report of the New York Herald thus repelled it:

"I am a Whig—always have been—and always will be. [Tremendous cheers.] And if any body undertakes to turn me out of the pale of that communion, let him see who'll get out first. [Roars of laughter and cheers.] I'm a Massachusetts Whig. [Applause.] I'm a Faneuil Hall Whig. [Tremendous cheers.] Having breathed the pure air for twenty-five years, and meaning to breathe it as long as God spares my life, [Here the cheering was tremendous.] Now, as a Massachusetts Whig, I am accustomed to submit to the decisions of Whig conventions, in regard to the purpose for which they are appointed. I know that great party good, and great public good, can only be so obtained. But it's quite another question—quite another question—whether a set of men, however respectable, acting upon the impulse of the moment can undertake to make declarations which are to bind me in matters which I have never agreed to submit to their arbitration. [Great cheering.] A full and final separation is declared between all the Whigs of Massachusetts and the President of the U.S. [Laughter.] Well, this is a text that requires a commentary."

Here, then, for the first time, Mr. Webster displays the courage of a man. He throws down the gauntlet to Mr. Clay's confederated partisans in Faneuil Hall. [Mr. Abbot Lawrence, the President of the Clay-nominating convention, being in his eye.] and confronts them with the

challenge to try whether he or they are masters in Massachusetts. If they venture the effort to cashier him as a leader of the Federal forces, and put John Davis in command and drum him out of Faneuil Hall, he lets them know that they are to have a hustle and "see who will get out first."

We must give Mr. Webster credit for this new daring. He shows much good sense in the determination he has adopted; for, in our opinion, his courage in this crisis of his fate is the offspring of the wisest discretion. The Federal party (who at best, have not more than two or three thousand majority in the State) dare not take up his glove. Mr. Webster, with the influence of the Administration at his back, can easily array around him a third if not one half of the power of Federalism in the State, and drawing them off to even a neutral ground, he can prostrate Mr. Clay's second, Governor Davis, at the very next election. Mr. Webster knows full well that the trembling dynasty of Federalism in Massachusetts—covered, as they are, with the odium of fresh crimes against popular rights, in furnishing arms to put down the majority in Rhode Island and in the atrocious wrong committed in the gerrymandering act of their late Legislature—dare not risk a struggle with him. In the following passage, Mr. Webster very ably, but significantly points to the influence which his position gives him—in addition to his personal and political connections—to sow division in the ranks of those who dare to cast him off, and vanquish them. We quote again from the Herald:

"Well, then, there are now the various departments of the government in this Commonwealth under the authority of the United States—of the office to be obeyed—laws to be administered—collectors, and other custom-house officers, postmasters, district attorneys—what is to become of them in this separation?—which side are they to fall? [Laughter and cheers.] Are they to resign? Or is it intended to give an invitation or provocation to turn them out? Is the gentleman who maintains the law and credit of his country at the Court of London to return home, and yield his place to his predecessor, or some-body else? And even the humble individual who addresses you—what do these brother Whigs mean to do with him—where, where, do they mean to place him? [Cheers and laughter.] Generally when a divorce takes place, the parties divide their children: I should be glad to know where I am to go. [Roars of laughter and loud cheers.]"

It is pretty broadly intimated here, that, in the divorce of the party from the Administration, (as they have assigned no befitting post to him, and others associated under him with the administration,) he (Mr. W.) would have a right to call for a division of the children—that is, the rank and file of the Federal party; and does any one doubt that, in such a partition of the family, the late Governor (Mr. Everett) and Mr. Webster would come in for a goodly portion against the present Governor (Mr. Davis) and Mr. Clay, who is set up to supplant Mr. Webster at home? The councils that controlled in the late Massachusetts convention will comprehend, and make their calculations on these lines; and will not breathe a word of hostility hereafter against the Webster and Tyler Administration. The final eternal separation will be forever and we shall see the Whigs of Massachusetts working very early in the traces of John Tyler's Administration.

Without naming Mr. Clay, or so coming to allude to him, it is clear that Mr. Webster's whole speech was leveled against his present pretensions. In his Mr. Webster, although still wanting the open directness of a fearless and frank antagonist, shows a better spirit than in the wary, hidden treachery by which he undermined him at Harrisburg, through his management of the Massachusetts delegation.

THE ABDUCTION HOAX.

The recent letter of Mr. Pleasant, signed by his own name, declaring that each and every statement in a former letter also signed by his own name, was fabricated and false, meets with all the contempt it merits. The Petersburg Statesman publishes it with the following comment:

"Yesterday's *Herald* contained the following letter from Mr. Pleasant, avowing the plot to be a mere hoax. If so, it is one of those practical jokes by which we rather think very little credit will be won by its authors. It appears from this letter, that the editor of the *Whig* had intimation that the 'Plot' was a hoax, and it is well known that after at first trying to laugh it over, he at length grew serious, and expressly and fully justified the 'Plot.' If so, what ever may be thought by the community of Mr. Pleasant's trifling with them in such a way, it is evident the hoax plot has involved the *Whig* in the awkward predicament of having justified the pretended outrage. Let the readers hereafter be cautious how they believe any thing in the *Whig*, for even the writer's name subscribed, it seems, is no security against deception."

But after the cool avowal of the writer that he knows no wrong in fabricating a string of statements, as matters of fact within his own knowledge, and publishing them over his own signature, which of the two letters are we to believe? The author has convicted himself—has acknowledged that he is capable of stating as facts, what he knew were not facts, and his word being confessedly good for nothing, it may be worth while to enquire whether he had not strong motives for falsely denying the 'plot,' than he could have had originally for fabricating it? He signed his name to it he says, to give it greater plausibility—he need not take that trouble hereafter; indeed if he ever wishes credit given to any of his statements, he would do well not to let the public know the source from which they come.—*Mercury.*

A two days meeting will be held in the Methodist Church at Alexandria, commencing on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in October inst.

A meeting of the friends of Missions will be held at Mount Zion Church, near Alexandria, on Friday before the 5th Sunday in November next, for the purpose of forming a Domestic Missionary Society.

State of Alabama, } Benton County.

Special Orphans' Court, Oct. 20, 1842.

THIS day came William B. Towns, and deposed in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, a certified copy of the last Will and Testament of Drewry Towns deceased, regularly certified from the Orphans' Court of Elbert County in the State of Georgia, and asked that the same be recorded. Whereupon, it is ordered that the same be recorded as the last Will and Testament of Drewry Towns, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Towns, sole Executrix under said will is now dead, and the said William B. Towns having applied to the Court for Letters of Administration with the will annexed, upon the Estate of the said Drewry Towns, deceased. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested therein to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 10th day of November next, to show cause, if any they can, why Letters of Administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Drewry Towns, dec'd, should not be granted to William B. Towns.

True Copy: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Oct. 26, 1842.

Cherokee Sheriff's Sale.

ON the first Monday in December next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Jefferson, the following property to-wit: the south west quarter of section eleven, township nine, range ten east, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Hugh M. Elder, to satisfy two executions in my hands from the Circuit Court of Cherokee County, in favor of George M. Hanson. Due attendance will be given by me.

BENJ. D. COOK, Sheriff C. C.

Oct. 26, 1842—5—\$3 00.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Judge of the County Court of DeKalb County, I shall at the late residence of Robert G. Rea, deceased, ON THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, sell all the property of said deceased (willed to be sold) consisting of the Widow's Dower.

ELIZABETH REA, Widow.
Stock of Horses, Cattle and Eggs.
Crop & Plantation Utensils.
I reserve one-third credit will be allowed on all sums over \$100 Dollars on giving note and approved freehold security—under Ten Dollars will be for Cash.

THOMAS M. BARKER, Ex'r.

Oct. 26, 1842—3.

Notice.

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have this day constituted my son Wm. D. Reynolds, a free agent, to act and trade for him in every respect.

ANSON REYNOLDS.

Oct. 26, 1842—4.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having business with the undersigned are hereby notified that John A. Finley and Wm. M. Felt are my authorized agents to transact any business they may have with me.

O. E. BURT.

Oct. 26, 1842—3.

State of Alabama, } St. Clair County.

Special Orphans' Court, Oct. 17, 1842.

THIS day came into court Philip Watkins, Administrator of the Estate of Willis Watkins deceased, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the first Monday in December next he set apart for the final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper printed in this State, four weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in said Estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the 1st Monday in December next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why final settlement of said estate should not then be made.

Copy Test.

JOSHUA H. HOOPER, C'k.

Oct. 26, 1842—4—\$5

SALE OF TOWN LOTS,

AT LEBANON,

DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to superintend the sale of the Lots at Lebanon, will offer at Public Sale at said place on the first Monday of November next—the sale to continue at the discretion of the Commissioners, a number of finely situated lots, both for business and family situations. They will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms of sale made known on the day.

This place is an ascendant centre of the said County, and has been elected by a large majority of the citizens of said county as their County Seat. It is situated in a beautiful part of Big Wills Valley, along which the main Road will lie from E. Tennessee & Virginia to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

The fertility of the soil, the healthy mountain atmosphere, and pure water of *Wills Valley* are so extensively known, that it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more upon that subject.—In addition to which it is the location of the Land Office for the disposition of the *Cherokee Country*. Persons wishing to make an investment here are invited to attend. A plan of said town will be ready for inspection on the day of sale.

Oct. 10th, 1842.

Wm. O. WINSTON;

S. B. WATTS,

JAMES HOGG,

S. HAYS,

Wm. P. SCOTT,

Commissioners.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY,

Offers his services as Counselor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit, Office in Lebanon, DeKalb Co. Ala.

LAW NOTICE.

Samuel F. Rice,

AND

Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.

Office of RICE & CLARKE, at Jacksonville, Ala. Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala. June 29, 1842.—4.

LAW NOTICE.

THOMAS A. WALKER,

THOMAS GRAY GARRETT,

HAVE formed a partnership in the practice of the law. They will attend practically all business confided to them. One or both can be found at their office in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama, at all times unless absent on professional business.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 8th Div. A. M.

Talladega, Ala. Aug. 12, 1842

THIS Major General commanding the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, announces to his command the following Staff appointments, viz: A. S. HICKY, of Chambers, Adjutant General; ALFRED MOORE, of Benton, Inspector General; each with the rank of Colonel; J. MURPHY of Randolph, Qr. M. Gen. Wm. J. MAYLOR, of Talladega, and W. B. MARTIN of Benton, Aide-de-Camp; each with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FELIX G. MCCOY, Major Gen. Com. 8th Division A. M.

BANKRUPTCY.

R. G. EARLE.

HAS been appointed by the Hon. Wm Crawford, Judge of the U. S. Court, Northern Dist. Ala. Commissioner for Benton County, under an act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. S. States."

Those wishing to take advantage of the said act, are informed, that he has received correct and proper forms, and in addition to his business as commissioner, he offers his services to attend to the business of the applicants as Attorney or Solicitor.

June 22, 1842.

Whumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Cotton,	yd.	70 a 90
Bagging, Dundee,	lb.	20 a 30
Bale rope, northern,	lb.	7 a 11
Bacon, Ham,	..	14 a 15
.. sides,	..	6 a 8
.. shoulders,	..	5 a 8
Butter, Goshen,	..	25 a 31
.. country,	..	12 a 18
Coffee, Rio,	..	12 a 16
.. green Havana,	..	12 a 16
.. Java,	..	15 a 19
Cheese,	..	12 a 15
Iron, pig,	..	8 a 10
.. hoop,	..	10 12 1/2
Plough moulds,	..	10 a 12
Steel, German,	..	18 a 20
.. American blist.	..	14 a
.. English "	..	18 a 20
.. cast,	..	5 a 5 1/2
Nails, east,	..	8 a 10
.. wrought,	..	20 a
Rice,	..	5 a 6
sugar, loaf,	..	18 a 22
.. lump,	..	1 a 18
.. N. O.,	..	9 a 11
.. Porto Rico,	..	10 a 12
Spirits, brandy, cog.,	gal.	\$2 50 a 3 00
.. rum, N. E.,	..	50 a 60
.. Lafayette,	..	55 a 60
.. St. Croix,	..	63 a 75
.. Jamaica,	..	1 00 a 2 50
.. Gin, Holland,	..	1 75 a 2 00
.. American,	..	50 a 75
.. whiskey, reg.,	..	57 a 50
.. com.,	..	50 a 55
.. brandy, peach,	..	75 a 1 00
.. apple,	..	65 a 75
Wines, Madeira,	..	2 00 a 2 50
.. Teneffie,	..	75 a 1 50
.. Sherry,	..	2 50 a 3 50
.. Sweet Malaga,	..	45 a 75
.. Port,	..	2 00 a 3 00
.. Lisbon,	..	2 00 a 2 50
.. Claret,	..	4 00 a 5 50
.. Champagne,	..	5 00 a 12 00
.. Muscat,	..	5 00 a 6 00
.. Cordials assorted,	..	4 50 a 5 00
.. champagne cider,	..	4 50 a 6 00
Porter, London,	..	4 00 a 4 00
.. American,	..	3 00 a 3 50
Soap, yellow,	lb.	8 a 10
.. white,	..	12 a 14
Glass 8 x 10,	..	3 00 a 00
.. 10 x 12,	..	4 00 a 00
Oils, lamp,	gal.	2 a 00
.. train,	..	87 a 1 00
.. linsed,	..	1 50 a 2 00
White lead No. 1,	keg.	2 50
.. No. 2,	..	2 00
Putty,	lb.	10 a 12 1/2
Chewing tobacco,	..	12 1/2 a 100
Spice,	..	14 a 18
Pepper,	..	14 a 18
Saltpetre,	..	16 a 25
Alum,	..	8 a 10
Borax crude,	..	25
.. refined,	..	45 a 50
Indigo s. c.,	..	75
.. Spanish,	..	2 25 a 2 50
Ginger, ground,	..	14
.. race,	..	14 a 16
Salts, Epson,	..	10 a 12
.. Glaub,	..	4 a 6
Saleratus,	..	12 1/2 a 14
Pearl Ash,	..	12 a 14
Chocolate,	..	12 1/2
Beeswax,	..	18 a 25
Tallow,	..	7 a 8
Castings,	..	6 a 8
Powder,	keg.	7 00 a 9 00
Shot,	bag	2 75 a 3 00
Lead, bar,	lb.	10 a 12 1/2
.. pig,	..	5 a 6 1/2
Spirits turpentine,	gal.	1 25 a 1 50
Northern hay,	cwt.	nunc
Wool,	..	1 00 a 1 25
Meal,	bush.	50 a 65
Salt,	sack.	3 00 a 3 25

Bagging & Rope.

THE undersigned have for sale a supply of the above articles of a truly superior quality. For terms apply at their store.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Oct. 5, 1842.—3t.

State of Alabama, } Benton County.

Orpha.

EDWARD C. WOODWARD, Adm'r.

With the will annexed of the estate of Zelverton C. Woodward, surviving partner of the firm of White and Woodward, dec'd, having this day filed his petition for the sale of the Real Estate of said firm, to pay the debts, setting forth and describing the said Land as follows (viz): Lots Nos. 16, 54, 43, and 18 in the Town of Mountville, and the following tracts of Land, (viz): The S. E. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Sec. 12, T. 11, R. 1 west. The south half of the N. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, east; and the west half of the S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, east, in the Huntsville Land District and in the County of Blount, and praying that the said Lands be ordered to sale, to pay the debts of the late firm of White & Woodward.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Woodward, V. A. Woodward, Alexander Woodward, J. S. Woodward, Sarah Burgh, late Sarah Woodward, and E. B. C. Shagart and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Woodward, heirs and legatees of the said Zelverton C. Woodward, dec'd, and all others interested, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of November next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

A true copy from the minutes.

ATTEST: M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.

Sept. 28, 1842.

State of Alabama, } Benton County.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, September 22d, 1842.

APPLICATION having been made to the Court to appoint an Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas J. Walker, dec'd.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring the next of kin and creditors of the said Thomas J. Walker, dec'd, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of November next, to take upon them the administration of said estate, upon their failure so to do the administration will be committed to some other person under the appointment of the court.

Copy from the minutes:

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Sept. 28, 1842—6t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Ashbachochee Gold Mines, on the 23rd day of November next, Fourteen Likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children, belonging to the estate of Matthew Marable, deceased, on a credit of Twelve Months, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD, Adm'r.

ANDRE N. BAIRD, Adm'r.

Oct. 8, 1842—eow 4t.

State of Alabama, } Cherokee County.

Special Orphans' Court, September 5, 1842.

WHEREAS Hiram Wilcox, Administrator of the estate of John Smith, deceased, has heretofore reported said estate insolvent, and whereas the said administrator has not returned to this Court any lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of the said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in May 1843, to bring in and prove their claims.

It is ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks that the Judge will meet at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson in said County on the first Friday in May next, (1843) to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the Minutes:

TEST: JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

Sept. 21, 1842—6t—87 00.

State of Alabama, } DeKalb County.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.

THIS day came Thomas J. Rogers, Executor of the last will and testament of John

POETRY.

ECCLIASTASTES IX, 6.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either thus or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

BY DR. RAFFLES, OF LIVERPOOL.

In the morning sow thy seed,
Nor at eve withhold thy hand;
Who can tell which may succeed—
Or if both alike shall stand,
And a glorious harvest bear,
To reward the sower's care?

In the morning sow thy seed—
In the morning of thy youth;
Prompt to every generous deed,
Scatter wide the seeds of truth,
He whose sun may set at noon,
Never can begin too soon.

Nor withhold thy willing hand
In the even-tide of age;
E'en to life's last lingering sand,
In thy closing pilgrimage,
Seed may yet be sown by thee—
Sown for immortality!

"By all waters" he it sown—
Everywhere enrich the ground,
Till the soil with thorns o'ergrown,
Shall with fruits and flowers abound;
Redolent with sweet perfume,
Deck'd in Eden's loveliest bloom!

Sow it in the youthful mind,
Can you find a better field?
Be it in faith or counsellor's,
Harvest, doubtless, it shall yield,
Fruits of early piety,
All that God delights to see.

Sow it on the waters wide;
Where the seaman ploughs the deep,
Then with every flowing tide
You the blessed fruit shall reap,
And the thoughtless sailor prove
Trophy to the cause you love.

Sow it 'mid the crowded street—
Lanes and alleys dark and foul,
Where the teeming masses meet,
Each with an immortal soul,
Sunk in deepest moral gloom,
Reckless of the coming doom.

Sow it 'mid the haunts of vice—
Scenes of infamy and crime;
Suddenly may paradise
Burst in the northern clime;
Spring, with all its verdant roe,
Starts from winter's cold embrace

Sow it with unsparing hand,
'Tis the kingdom's precious seed;
'Tis the Master's great command,
And his grace shall crown the deed.
He hath said the precious grain
Never shall be sown in vain.

Long, indeed, beneath the eel
It may lie forgot, unseen—
Noxious weeds may clothe the soil,
Changing seasons intervene,
Summer's heat and winter's frost—
Yet that seed shall ne'er be lost!

But at length it shall appear,
Rising up o'er all the plain—
'First the blade and then the ear,
Then the ripe, the golden grain;
Joyous reapers, gladly come,
Angels shout the harvest home.

An Experiment.—I once knew a boy who was employed by his father to remove all the loose, small stones which, from the peculiar situation of the ground, had accumulated in the road before the house. He was to take them up and throw them over into the pasture across the way. He soon got tired of picking them up one by one and sat down on the bank to try to devise some better means of accomplishing his work; he at length conceived and adopted the following plan: He set in the pasture a narrow board for a target or, as boys would call it, a mark; and then collecting all the boys in the neighborhood he proposed to them an amusement which boys are always ready for—firing at a mark. I need not say that the stores of ammunition were soon exhausted, the boys working for their leader when they supposed they were only finding amusement for themselves. Here now is experimenting on the mind; the production of useful effort with rapidity and ease; by the intervention of proper instrumentality; the conversion by means of a little knowledge of human nature, of what would otherwise have been dull and fatiguing labor, into mere animating sport; giving pleasure to twenty instead of tedious labor to one.—Abbott's Teacher.

PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.
The weight of the atmosphere is near 15 lbs. on every square inch, so that if we could entirely squeeze out the air between our two hands they would cling together with a force equal to the pressure of double this weight, because the air would press upon both hands; and if we could contrive to suck or squeeze out the air between one hand and the wall, the hand would stick fast to the wall, being pressed on it with the weight of above two hundred pounds, near fifteen pounds on every square inch of the hand! Now, by a late most curious discovery, Sir Everard Home the distinguished anatomist, it is found that this is the very process by which flies and other insects of a similar description are enabled to walk up perpendicular surfaces, however smooth as the sides of walls and panes of glass in windows, and to walk as easily along the ceiling of their room with their bodies downward and their feet overhead. Their feet, when examined by a microscope, are found to have flat skins or flaps like the web-footed animals, as ducks or geese; and they have by means of strong folds the power of drawing the flap close down upon the glass or wall the fly walks on, and thus squeezing out the air completely, so as to make a vacuum between the foot and glass or wall.—The consequence of this is that the air presses the foot on the wall with a very considerable force compared to the weight of the fly; for if its feet are to its body in the same proportion as ours are to our bodies, since we could support by a single hand on the ceiling of the room (provided it made a vacuum) more than our whole weight, nearly a weight of over 2 hundred pounds, the fly can easily move on four

feet, in the same manner by help of the vacuum made under its feet. It has like-wise been found that some larger sea animals are, by the same construction, enabled to climb the perpendicular and smooth surfaces of the ice hills among which they live. Some kind of lizards have the same power of climbing and of creeping with their bodies downwards along the ceiling of the room, and the means by which they are enabled to do so are the same. And in the large feet of those animals the contrivance is easily observed, of the toes and muscles, by which the skin of the foot is pinned down, and the air excluded in the act of walking or climbing, but it is the very same, only upon a larger scale, with the mechanism of a fly's or a butterfly's foot, and both operations, the climbing of the seashore on the ice, and the creeping of a fly on the window or ceiling, are performed exactly by the same power, the weight of the atmosphere, which causes the quicksilver to stand in the weather glass the wind to whistle through a keyhole, and the piston to descend in an old steam engine.

To the lovers of fine Horses.

BLACK PRINCE.
The services of this distinguished Stallion for the fall season, is now offered to the gentlemanly community of Benton and the adjoining counties, in all probability for the last time, without further arrangements can be made, through which to make him a source of great profit here to his owners. He will occupy his former stable near the race track, and will receive visitors at the reduced and very low price of \$35 each, or a good note on demand, with indulgence if required. Subjects which failed in the Spring will be permitted the fall season gratis. The season will commence the 15th of August and expire the last of October next. Black Prince is in fine order and robust health, and perfectly at himself in every respect. His blood and performances, every informed man knows, are rich, rare and most excellent. Those who are not informed upon the subject, if they will call upon us, we will shew the pure and genuine books and not forged certificates.

Black Prince wants no puffing—he needs none; neither does he require a set of men to "do" for him, in order to injure his competitors, and bring him into notice under false colors, and misrepresentation. The *True Register* and *Spirit* of the *Times* proclaim his merits in bold relief; evidently the very best source from which encomiums can emanate. \$6000 has recently been paid for *Troilus* alias *Regent*, a brother of Black Prince, 3 years old. Is there another horse in this region that has a 3 year old brother or sister, that would command \$6000? "Not exactly in these dignities." Now is your time gentleman to improve your stock if you wish to do so on good living terms. Should he ever stand here again, we assure you positively, he will never again stand at \$25. See bills for pedigree, performances, &c.

TOWNES & TROTTER.

August 1, 1842. 11st Oct.

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala., on the 30th day of September, which if not taken out by the 31st of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

Arnold Novell	Moore Dr John
Alexander Wilson	Moore Joseph
Acker Peter	McCartney Barney
Andrews Dant D	Murphy Jeremiah
Andrews Wm	McGee or Saul
Allen Hudson J	McCollum Ephraim or
Brock Lawrence	James Hendricks
Borg James	Maghee Jesse
Brice Andrew	Mayfield Philip
Bryann Green	Mangham Thos R
Brown Wm	McIntee Dan
Beckham Jesse	Nannely Dant
Bowyer John	Neuman & Maynor
Bryan David	Nolin Rebecca
Bryant Saml C	Nolin Jacob
Brown A	Nolin Joseph
Burrows Russell	Petty Abram
Crow James	Parish Washington
Carpenter Benj H	Parrell Saml
Cunningham Saml B	Parish Isaac
Cashman John	Poe James
Cain Monroe	Pollock Joseph
Clawson Mrs Elizabeth	Ranney John
Chandler W N	Rice Saml
Camp Thos Sen	Roberts Wm
Carroll Asa	Richardson Alfred
Capp Walton	Robinson Ann
Criswell John	Robinson John
Clawson John M	Roberts John
Donelle Robt F	Ryan Dant F
Evel James D	Renfro John B
Englewood James	Roberson Wm
Fowler Thos D	Sammy George C
Griffin Elihu	Small Matthew
Glascock Spencer	Stewart Edmund G
Good Noah	Smith Elizabeth
Griffin Wm	Smith Mark
Griffin Horatio	Skellom Asa
Harris George	Selman Willis
Harris Francis M	Spencer John
Harris Paschal	Siran Mrs Harriet
Hendley Hilard	Thompson Wm
Hicks Berry	Thompson Wm D
Hogg Mrs Mildred	Tate Benoit
Hogge James	Turner Benjamin
Hoggen Wm S	Taylor Joseph
Hendersen John	Taylor Wm L
Hofford Wm C	Watch Jesse
Joiner Peter G	Williamson Wm L
Kelly Sims	Walker E P C
Lindsay L E	White Wm
Lauders Tyre	Wood Wm
Loze John	White George W
Littlefield Hazael	Yoc Augustus

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

Oct. 5, 1842.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by

P. A. Cumby, a Bay Filly,

3 years old, 14 hands

high, right hind foot white

appraised to \$1000.

M. H. HOUSTON, CLK.

Sept. 28, 1842.—3t.

NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully in-

forms his friends & the public

in general, that he still continues to

keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala

at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the

public square, where he expects to remain

permanently—and feels confident from past

experience, that he will be able to give satis-

faction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

Dr. Spencer's

Vegetable Anti-Billious and Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THESE PILLS are acknowledged in consequence of their great Anti-Billious qualities to be the best of all remedies in Scarlet Fever, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Yellow Fever, and all diseases which have their origin in accumulation of Bile. In a word, Dr. Spencer's Pills are the greatest Billious Antidote, and with a supply of them, all Billious affections can be kept at a distance.

HEADACHE SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

In DYSPEPSIA, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. In habitual Constipation, they are decidedly superior to the vegetable pill ever yet discovered, and besides this, they are recommended by the most eminent and leading members of the medical faculty.—these pills have been pronounced by eminent physicians, and all who have used them, superior to any pill that was ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual. The proprietor does not recommend these pills as a specific or cure for all diseases, but he particularly recommends them to be the safest and best medicine that can be taken in the prevention and cure of Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Nausea, Purged tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Intermittent Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bilious or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. They contain not a particle of mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

TESTIMONIALS.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1841.

I have used Mr. Spencer's pills in my practice for the last six months, in several cases of Dyspepsia, sick headaches, Billious Fever, and other diseases, produced by an inactive state of the Liver, and I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in all these cases, and I consider them a safe and mild aperient, and the best article of the kind I have ever used.

N. H. EDWARDS, M. D.

Frederick Co. Md, Aug. 27, 1841.

Dr. SPENCER:

Dear Sir—You will please send me another supply of your pills as soon as possible, for I am entirely dependent upon your pills in the treatment of every thing in this section of the country. I know it is a general fault of those who sell patent medicines to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I think they deserve far more praise than you seem disposed to give them. I know of several in this vicinity who have been cured of different diseases, such as Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Costiveness, and derangement of the biliary organs by the use of your pills. Don't fail to send me a supply at once.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. C. DWIGHT.

Montgomery Co., Md., Aug. 16, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bileus Fever, and obstinate constipation of the Bowels, also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic diseases of the Liver, sick Headache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

H. M. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Columbia Co. N. Y., Sept. 12, 1841.

Dear Sir—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your pills in removing bile from the stomach, and in all complaints emanating from that source. I would also say that their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and effective purgative, for the weakly individual, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the applications of calomel, or blue pills. On the whole I consider your Vegetable Pills a valuable discovery.

Respectfully,

R. E. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

These truly valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney. They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at the Boiling Spring, by Benjamin Mattison; at Fife post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega Court House, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Watt; in Galliesville by Doctor George W. Lawrence; on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Reader! when you get the Chills and Fever again, will you suffer yourself imposed upon by paying, in these hard times, One Dollar and Fifty cents for a box of pills or a bottle of any kind of medicines to cure you, or will you go and get you a box of Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills for only One Dollar, that have never failed to cure the Chills and Fever in a single instance. Remember this new and better medicine—

DR. HULL'S

Vegetable Fever and Ague and anti-

FEVER PILLS.

THESE PILLS being purely Vegetable, are offered to the public as a safe and effectual cure for Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, also a valuable remedy for Fevers of every description, by whatever name they may be called. The proprietor claims that he prepared this medicine with such healthy, salutary and invigorating properties, that it is not surpassed by any other combination of medicine in the U. States, as a fever and ague and anti-fever remedy.

Dr. Hull wishes it distinctly understood that he has not designed this medicine to act upon the bowels, but that he prepared it to cure diseases by acting upon the liver, and correcting the bile, so that they possess the admirable power of curing disease without having any sensible effect upon the system, except that the patient suddenly finds himself getting well without having any other operation from the medicine.—They cure the chills and fever at once by acting upon the liver, invigorating the stomach and bowels, increasing the appetite, and in giving strength to the general system.

In cases of general weakness and nervous debility, the patient should take three or four doses of the pills a day, until the strength is recovered; the pills will impart strength, tone, vigor and health to the system; restore the appetite; enliven the spirits and hasten convalescence better than any medicine that can be taken. To those who are obliged to travel in warm and unhealthy regions, and who are subject to periodical attacks of fever and ague or billious fever, a few doses of the pills taken daily, will most certainly prevent an attack, and keep them in health and safety. They can be taken by very young, weak and delicate persons without the least fear of danger, in the doses already stated.

The pills are composed entirely of simple vegetable substances, each of which is calculated to assist the others in expelling diseases from the human frame, and in benefiting the general health of the system; so that the happy combinations of the ingredients, and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Hundreds and thousands have been cured of ague and fever, billious and intermittent fever, within the last twelve months, by using this preparation.

The combination of the pills are such as to embrace properties of the highest curative value, making a gradual impression on the system by their searching influence, and eradicating these most distressing complaints from the system in a speedy and effectual manner.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

New York, Oct. 22, 1842.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have been afflicted with that unpleasant complaint Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever, and after using preparations of quinine, &c., as prescribed by physicians without much benefit, that we have been entirely cured by Dr. Hull's Vegetable Fever and Ague and anti-fever pills. We have known several other cases of chills and fever cured by the same pills, without any disposition to a return to the chills, and we would earnestly recommend all persons afflicted to make a trial of Dr. Hull's Pills, according to directions, just so sure they will be cured by them.

CHARLES SMITH,
THOMAS LEE,
JOHN FINIGAN.

Cumberland Co. Md., Sept. 19, 1841.

This may certify that after taking a good portion of calomel, in a severe attack of billious fever last summer, that I used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and anti-Fever Pills according to the directions, and drank freely of warm sage tea, which soon broke the fever, and I recovered without using any other medicine. I have known several other cases of Intermittent fever cured among my neighbors by the use of the pills, and I have never known an instance in which the pills were given according to the directions without effecting a complete cure.

BENJ. N. MAULLAND.

In order that this valuable medicine may be afforded at such a price that every person may be able to obtain it, the proprietor has concluded that the boxes containing 20 doses of pills should be sold at the low price of one dollar each, which is much cheaper than any other Fever and Ague and anti-Fever medicine ever offered to the public.

These valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy, and J. Forney. They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons; at Fife post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; in Talladega, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Watt; at the Boiling Spring, by Benj. Mattison; they are also for sale by Mr. Jamison at Jamison's Mills, and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

WORMS! WORMS!!

HULL'S WORM LOZENGES.

PROVED in more than 1500 cases to be infallible—the only certain worm destroying medicine now in use, and are the greatest remedy ever made for dispelling the various kinds of worms that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. Many diseases arise from worms, and occasion long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are often afflicted with them, and are often doctored for various complaints without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1841.

Dear Doctor—According to your request, we have used your Lozenges in several cases of worms and found them uniformly successful. He have no difficulty in getting children to take them, as they are perfectly pleasant. We have also used your Gough Lozenges very extensively, and find them fully to answer the purposes you recommend them for. Respectfully, &c.

ZACHERIAH B. LANE, M. D.

W. F. PLEASANT, M. D.

Mr. Fulson of Spring street, cured three of his children of worms by only one box. Mr. W. Hopewell, East Broadway, gave them to his child and they brought away the worms by hundreds.

Parents should always keep these Lozenges in the house, for they are the best medicine that can be administered to children afflicted with worms. Children will take them as readily as the most delicious sugar candy.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

These celebrated Lozenges are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy and J. Forney; at White Plains, J. J. & S. Simmons; at Fife post office, by T. J. Caver; at Kelley's Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega, by Barclay Stinnett & Co., and on inquiry can be had in most of the towns in Alabama.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for a certain promissory note given by the undersigned, payable in Alabama money to Selby Steed, or bearer, for \$400 dated 15th April, 1842, and due 25th December next. As the property for which said note was given has proved unsound, consequently I am determined not to pay it.

R. D. ROWLAND.

Sept. 21, 1842.—4t.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted the undersigned; by the Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County Alabama, on the 2nd day of September, 1842 on the Estate of John Lowry deceased. We hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

WM. LOWRY,
N. HARRIS,
J. C. HARRIS.

Sept. 7 1842.—3t.—82.

Lebanon Hotel.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a large and commodious house in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala., which he has opened for the purpose of keeping Entertainment, and flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He has good stables and an excellent Ostler.

C. M. BARRY.

June 15, 1842.—4t.

The Art of Healing the sick.

"All things work together for good to them that do right."

"He is the best physician, not who talks best or writes best, but who performs the most cures."

—Rev. J. Wesley.

THE very astonishing success which attended the medical skill of Dr. B. R. THOMAS for the last ten years, has extended his practice far and near—from Charleston to New Orleans, having at this time patients in both of the above cities. So very extensive and profitable is his practice; that he will in future reduce his prices to suit the hard times, and the poor class of people, so that every afflicted person may at any and at all times be able to purchase such medicines as will heal them of their diseases; although they may have been of many years standing, and attended by Dr. Graham, one of the members of the Medical Board of Georgia. It was readily admitted he had acquired valuable medical knowledge unknown to the faculty. I feel it my duty to say, that he is respected and esteemed as a Physician of character and a citizen of high moral worth. I recommend him in the highest terms wherever he may travel, as a man in whom confidence may be placed.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

As Dr. B. R. Thomas has determined to remove to Alabama, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been personally acquainted with him for many years, during which time he has been a practicing physician, and upon the examination of his medical skill by Wm. P. Graham, one of the members of the Medical Board of Georgia, it was readily admitted he had acquired valuable medical knowledge unknown to the faculty. I feel it my duty to say, that he is respected and esteemed as a Physician of character and a citizen of high moral worth. I recommend him in the highest terms wherever he may travel, as a man in whom confidence may be placed.

Wm. C. DAWSON.

Washington City, Jan. 22, 1839.

We, the undersigned, were well acquainted with Dr. B. R. Thomas during his residence near Nashville, Tenn., where he remained in 1826. We take great pleasure in saying that Dr. Thomas sustained an irreproachable character, and that he is worthy of all confidence.

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER.

Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

This may certify, that I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia for several years, and was cured by Dr. Thomas, after the skill of the mineral doctors had failed.

JOHN HINKINS.

This may certify that a negro boy of mine, who had been afflicted for several years with Dyspepsia, was effectually cured by Dr. Thomas, after the skill of many other regular physicians had entirely failed: Given under my hand in Milledgeville, Ga.

THOMAS FORD.

Produce Stake for 1845.

WE the subscribers agree to run a produce Stake, over the Benton County near Jacksonville, Ala. Fall of 1845, on the day previous to the regular Jockey Club meeting, with colts and fillies two years old, mile heats—the produce of mares the Spring of 1842—bred in Benton and the adjoining counties. Subscription \$100—half forfeit